

THE RELIQUARY.

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NOTES ON AN IVORY POWDER FLASK.

BY W. B. REDFARN.

POWDER FLASKS formed a very important part of the equipment of a soldier before the introduction of bandoliers and cartridges rendered them unnecessary; and great skill and ingenuity was exercised in their manufacture. The soldier, whether an arquebuser or a musketeer, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, usually carried two flasks: a large one for loading, containing a coarse powder called "corne powder," and the other, much smaller, known as the "touch box," for priming, containing a finer powder known as "serpentine;" this powder, being mealed, more readily ignited.

The illustration on Plate XXI. is taken from a most elaborately carved powder flask, of ivory, in my own possession. Its outer border is deeply carved with incidents of the chase: deer, dogs, and a serpent figuring very prominently. On one side is a well-executed crown and shield, the latter bearing three fleurs-de-lis; and on the other side is a medallion portrait of the youthful Francis II., King of France, who ascended the throne at the age of 16, in 1559, dying in 1560; and who was the first husband of Mary Stuart, better known to fame as "Mary, Queen o' Scots."

This ivory flask has a stopper of the same material, and is quite perfect, except that it has lost the two rings at the sides, through which were passed the "laces" or strings by which it was suspended over the shoulders.

The whole piece of carving is of such a character, that it may fairly be supposed to have been the property of the king whose portrait it bears.

Cambridge.

DISCOVERY OF SOME ANCIENT INTERMENTS AT ST. CHAD'S, STAFFORD.

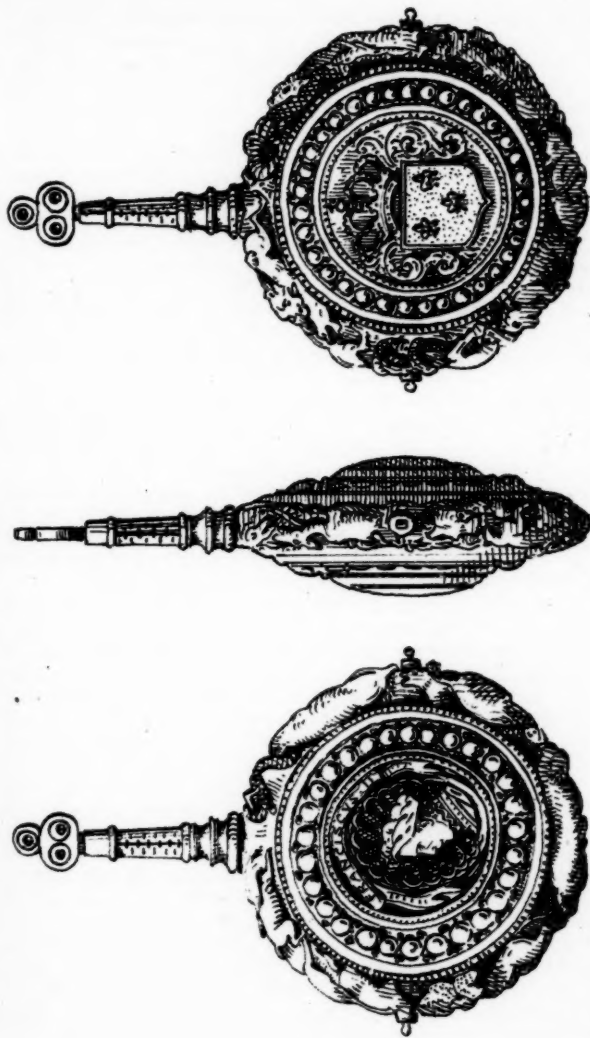
BY THE REV. W. BERESFORD, VICAR.

THE Parish Church of St. Chad is the oldest in the county town of Stafford, and its rich and early Norman work, now happily disinterred from an ere-while covering of brick and plaster, is the admiration of many visitors.

The church was once cruciform, with north and south transepts, a central tower, and a chancel terminating in a semi-circular apse. At an early date the apse was taken down, and a rectangular eastern end erected. The transepts were also cut off by the erection of a central tower of a Perpendicular date, open only east and west. Thus the length of the choir remained; and at present the chancel, including choir, presbytery, and sanctuary, is as long as the nave.

The aisles are now rebuilt; but they too, had been taken down. A curious Nemesis, probably, followed the spoilers. For since the level of the church floor is much below that of the old churchyard, all the dead slumbering on the sites of the aisles had to be removed. What so likely as that these included the remains of those who let the old church fall into ruin and were buried in the land gained by the removal of the aisles?

At the end of last year, a warming apparatus was put in, excavation being made for a boiler-house on the south side of the presbytery, in the angle formerly bounded on the north by the chancel wall, and on the west by the south transept. There a large number of the skeletons removed from the site of the south aisle had been buried, and they, of course, were the first to be disturbed. The ground was quite full of other clean bones and bits of coffins; but all muscle tissue was gone. I stood watching the man, who was removing the soil, one evening. He had got below all these, when he began to lay bare a parallelogram of rough unhewn stones, and ere long a skull appeared between the two western ones. Further search revealed the fact that a woman's skeleton lay snugly pillowed on pure white sand in a coffin, which had been made of pieces of stone set edgewise round her, and without bottom or cover. In the opinion of two medical men, she had lived to be about 50 years of age. Her skull was capacious; her teeth, in the lower jaw, were perfect in number, though a little worn, and she had only a few vacant places in the upper jaw. I removed the bones myself with great care, thinking that though we were compelled to move her it should be done with all possible respect. No trace of metal or tissue was found. We took careful note of the bearings of the coffin, and replaced it stone for stone, and in the same general bearing east and west, with the feet slightly inclined towards the chancel. Ere, however, all the sand in the coffin was moved, the fragments of another and masculine skeleton were found within the cist; which skeleton had been disturbed and broken to make room for the female. At the foot, too, just one stone of a series which had formed a lid, remained.



W. B. Redfarn.

1881.

AN IVORY POWDER FLASK, IN THE COLLECTION OF MR. W. B. REDFARN.

Drawn Half size of Original.

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Since that time, we have been forced to move the coffin again, but the bones remain where I first laid them. The coffin has been replaced stone for stone, and in true bearing on the south side of the church, so as to show itself above ground.

A day or two after these interments were found, we came upon the head of another rude cist, lying closer to the church wall, and containing a skeleton covered over with stone. The wall of our boiler-house occupies the place of that headstone, and the skull dropped, but the rest of the cist is undisturbed. What so likely as that this was the place and the manner in which the mediæval vicars were buried before the introduction of burials in church? As I have said, the spot is just outside that part of the church which is called the sanctuary; it is very near the chancel wall; the ground contained other stones similar to those of which these cists had been made. How many more may be there I cannot tell, but everything points to the conclusion that this was the spot chosen by the presbyters for their own interment.

An instance of a clergyman buried only in a linen sheet, and in a prepared grave, on the south side of the presbytery of his church, is given in the "RELIQUARY" for 1864, page 15.

The sex of the skeleton in the cist first uncovered, presents no argument against this. The lid stones of that cist had been taken off, and her body closely pressed into it. She must have survived the male occupant of the cist for more than twenty years, for his bones had been rudely treated to make way for her body.

The question suggests itself: Who was she? The form of her skull and the breadth of her lower jaw seemed to indicate great power. She was doubtless a woman remarkable in her time. But that she should have been buried in that particular spot, and in the grave of an ecclesiastic, seems strange; unless, indeed, she were of a clerical family. Marriage, we know, could never be stamped out of the Church of England. From the general tone of the remarks of Giraldus Cambrensis on the subject, one would gather that the *focaria* was an almost universal inmate of the priest's house. "In vain," says Mr. Freeman, "legate, archbishop, and bishops put forth their decrees. The old custom of England was too strong for them, and the king no longer gave his countenance to the innovation. By his leave, when the bishops were gone home, the priests kept their wives as they did aforetime."* This was indeed the case throughout the Middle Ages. The attempt made by Hildebrand "to refashion human nature," says Canon Perry, "for the purposes of his own ambitious policy, has never had even the semblance of success."† In Canon Swainson's recently published *Illustrations of the History of a Cathedral of the Old Foundation*, is a transcript from the muniments of Chichester Cathedral, in which the following passage, dated 1191, occurs: "*Noverit universitas vestra quod cum controversia diu mota fuisset inter fratrem et concanonicum nostrum Simonem filium decani et Ricardum le Robbier ab eo tempore quo filium Simonis . . .*"

* *Norman Conquest*, x. 236.

† *Life of S. Hugh of Lincoln*, 151.

duxerat uxorem," &c., &c. (page 5). There the children of the Dean were not spoken of as bastards. And in the Pipe Rolls of, I think, the time of Henry II., mention is made of a certain "Simon le Sage," *clericus*, who held lands in Staffordshire under the Bishop of Lichfield, which lands descended to his daughter. What so likely, then, as that the *cist* lately discovered at St. Chad's should contain one more proof to the many already existing, that the clergy of the Church of England have never been of the modern Roman discipline as regards marriage?

During the excavations several broken encaustic tiles were found, one of them of a rich saffron colour, and others of poor make and material, showing, I think, how lovely the pavements of the church were before the evil days when they began to be broken up to admit corpses.

I should be thankful to hear that any of the readers of the "RELICUARY" can throw light upon these ancient interments, and upon the use elsewhere of such like rude stone coffins.

St. Chad's, Stafford.

THE WILL OF THOMAS ELYNGBRIGGE,* OF CARSHALTON,
Co. SURREY, Esq., A.D. 1497 (P.C.C. 15 HORNE).

COMMUNICATED BY ROBERT GARRAWAY RICE.

"In the name of God amen the xv daye of may in the yer' of oure Lorde m^cccclxxxxvij. I, Thomas Elyngbrigg Esequyer in my good & hole mynde beyng laude be vnto almyghty god ordeyn and make this my present and last will in the man' and forme foloyng. Furst I bequeth & recommend my sowle to Almyghty god my maker & sayoure to his blessid modre Saynt Mary the virgin & to all the sayntis of heven my body to be buried with in the parishe church of Carsalton with in the Countie of Surr ner' the place ther' wher' Elizabeth my wife lieth buried. Item I bequeth xx^{li} sterling to be taken towarde my buriall. Ite I bequeth & will that all my landes and tentes set and lying with in the parishe of Nutfield in the Countie aforesaide which I recovered of William Skynner & also all my Landes and tenementes w^t thapptennoes thereto belongyng whiche I purchased of Newdigate shall remayne after my decease to the said Church of Carsalton for my obite ther' yerely to be kepte for eu' and specially certayn almes to be geven yerely in redy money amongis the pou' people than (*sic*) beyng at my saide obite to pray for my sowle my wives sowle my Faders sowle and moders ppetually. Item I bequeth to my Doughter Margaret c^{vi} strlyng to her mariage & if it fortune my saide doughter to decease or she be maried than I will that ^{li} of the same money shall remayne vnto the hous of Martyne Abbey thereto be praied for euer more as is a foresaid. And also I will that the oder ^{li} shall remayne vnto my suster Johanne Burton. Item I bequethe to my broder in lawe Henry Burton all my horsis. Item I bequeth to my sunte Xpofer vij^{li} in redy money & also all my Weryng gere. And also I wil that he shal have my landes which I purchased of Margery Hexstall widow & of this my saide testament I ordeyn & make my executors Richard Carew, esquier, Henry Burton gentilman Johanne his wife my sister & Willym Paris gentilman. In Witnes wher' of sir John Lecke Vicar of Carsalton, Xpfer Travers, John Wattis & oder."

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 23 Oct., 1497, by the oath of the Executors.

* He has a brass in the chancel of Carshalton Church, the canopy of which now only remains, the effigies having been stolen during repairs by workmen in the early part of the year 1837. The inscription is preserved in Lansdowne MS. Brit. Mus. 874.

NOTES ON A STONE CIRCLE,
CALLED THE "BRIDESTONES," NEAR CONGLETON.

BY J. D. SAINTER, F.G.S., ETC.

ONE of the most interesting relics of antiquity on the Staffordshire border of Cheshire, is the remains of what has doubtless been a chambered tumulus, locally known as the "Bride Stones." It is situated about half-way between the Congleton and Rushton stations, on that part of the road to Leek known as Dial Lane, about three miles from Congleton and seven from Leek. Many singular stories concerning this pre-historic structure are current in the neighbourhood, and it is variously and traditionally said to take its name of "Bride" stones from having been "the burial place of a bride killed in battle;" or from having been a place, a kind of primitive altar, where marriages of the aborigines were solemnized.

The following account of this structure was printed in the year 1766. — "There are six or eight upright stones, from three to six feet broad, of various heights and shapes, fixed about six feet from each other in a semicircular form, and two stones within where the earth is very black from being mixed with ashes of oak-charcoal. It is apprehended that the circle was originally complete and 27 feet in diameter, for there is the appearance of holes where stones have been; and also of two single stones, one standing east of the circle at about five or six yards distance, and the other at the same distance from that. A little west of the above stones are two rough, square, tapering stones 4ft. 3in. broad and 2ft. thick, standing at the north and south angles of a kind of artificial stone cave or chest. This is paved with broken pieces of stones about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, overlaying some pounded whitestone about six inches deep; two inches of the upper part of which are tinged with black, supposed from ashes falling through the pavement, which was covered with them and oak-charcoal about two inches thick, along with several pieces of burnt bones. The sides of the cave, if I may so call it, were composed of two unhewn stones about 18 feet in length, six in height and fourteen inches thick at a medium. Each of them is now broken into two. There is a particular stone in the middle of the cave standing eight feet across it, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and six inches thick. A circular hole is cut through this stone about 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The whole was covered with large unhewn freestone slabs, since taken away. The height of the cave from the pavement to the covering is five feet ten inches. The entrance was filled up with stones and earth, supposed to be dust blown by the wind from year to year in dry weather. There remains another place of the same construction but smaller and without any inward partition, about 55 yards distance from this. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 3ft. 2in high. There is also part of another. There was a large heap of stones that covered the whole, 120 yards long and 12 yards broad. These stones

have been taken away from time to time by masons and other people for various purposes. And in the year 1764 several hundred loads were carried away for making a turnpike road about 60 yards from this place, which laid it open for examination."

In another short account published in 1820, the writer says:—"The Bridestones consist of eight upright freestones, two of which stand within a semicircle formed by the other six. The outside stones are six feet from each other. Near them is the pavement of an old artificial cave composed of fragments of stone about 2½ inches thick. Two large unhewn freestones about 10ft. long and six high formed the sides of the cave."

In another account, published in 1854, the author says:—"The present appearance of the monument shows the cave, cell, or chest, open at the top, and the lower portion of the division or holed stone standing only a few inches above ground. The number of stones composing the chest is five: two at one end, one at the other, and one to each side. The sidestones have been fractured, the one into two pieces the other into three, the centre piece having fallen down upon the ground. This cell is a perfect parallelogram inside, and is 14ft. 6in. in length, 4ft. 10in. broad, and 4ft. 8in. in height. The length of the sidestone that has been fractured into three pieces was originally about 18ft. and the opposite stone 12ft. 5in. The floor is grown over with turf. At the south-east angle of the cell, an upright stone stands with a sloping top, whose height is 8ft. 10in., greatest breadth 4ft., greatest width 1½ft. A smaller and broken stone stands within a yard or two of this; and there is another unbroken stone about 5ft. high, standing six or eight yards distant in the young fir plantation in which the monument is found; and six yards apart from and parallel with this another similar stone thrown down." This writer "regards the Bridestones as a cistaven or stone chest. Originally it was covered by a barrow or vast pile of stones called a cairn, in an oblong mound, and this barrow covered two or three similar stone chests and was one of the class called the 'long barrow.'" "It is clear that only one part of the monument under notice remains tolerably perfect. Of the semicircle of six stones standing immediately east of the cistaven none remain; but one is thrown down. The two now standing at the south-eastern angle of the stone chest are much as they were a century ago—one its full height and the other broken off; and these afford a clue to the original ground plan of the barrow, which must have run east and west." "First of all, and at the eastern extremity, a circle is described, 27ft. in diameter, and containing in its centre two stones, where the earth is very black and mixed with oak-charcoal. As only one-half of the stones of the circle were standing in 1766, it is quite possible that the two centre stones were also fewer than originally placed there. If so, the reading would appear to be, there having been a free standing dolmen or cromlech of three upright stones supporting a capstone, and the whole enclosed in a circle of 12 upright stones; or that there may have been originally only two stones as now with a burial by

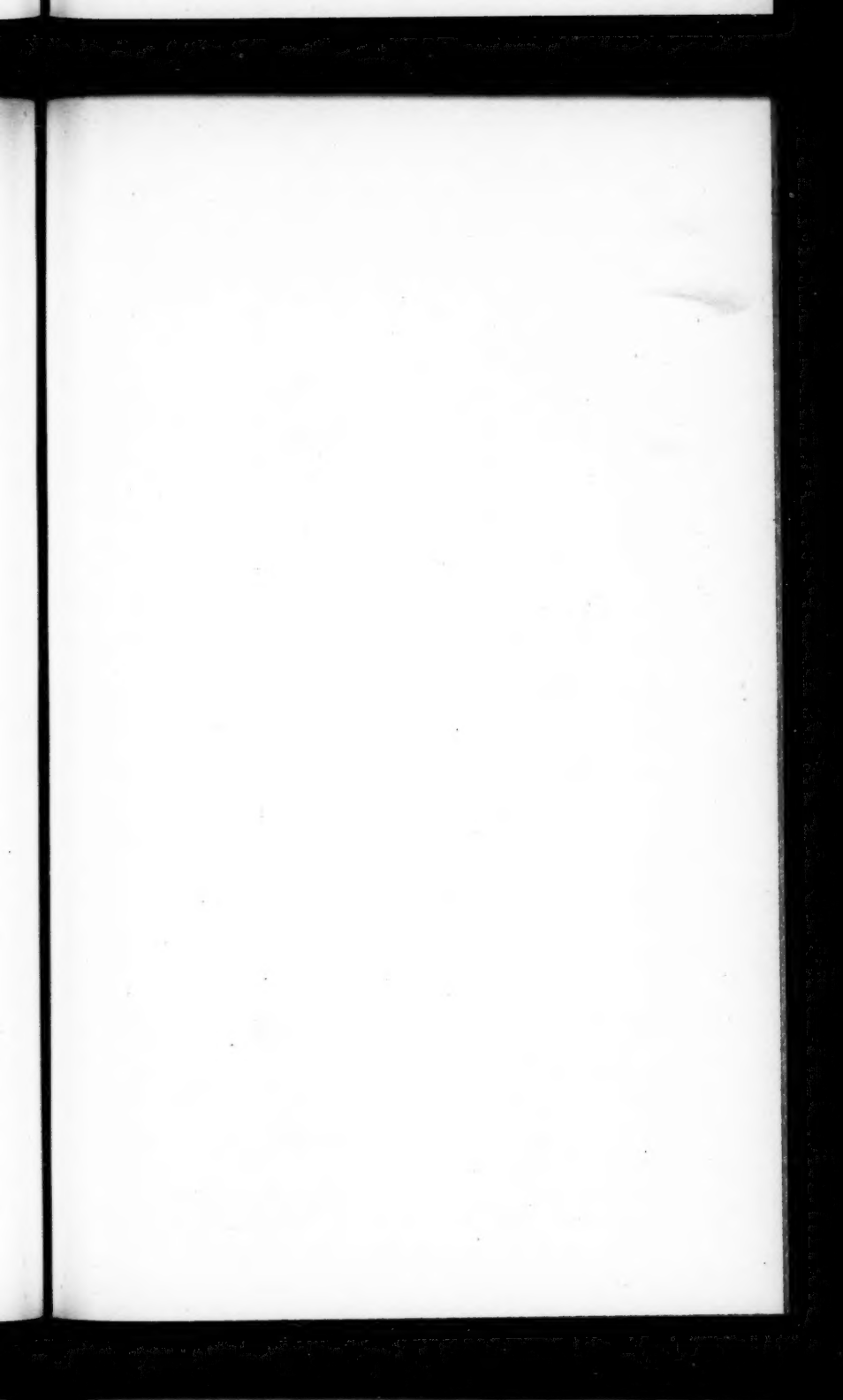
cremation at the foot of each, which was not an unusual practice. What the two stones standing six yards further east from this circle, and six yards apart, were intended to represent is for the present a mystery; whilst it is uncertain for what purpose the two stones placed near to the present cistaven at its south-eastern angle served. Two cistavens now follow facing east and west, and these with the pile of stones heaped up over all, complete what we know of the barrow."

The two slabs which still close the ends of the structure are not named in the above accounts. That placed at the end of it eastward, is 6ft. 6in. long, 2ft. 6in. in width, and 4ft. high; while the other at the western extremity is 4ft. 6in. long, one foot in width, and 6ft. 9in. high, bluntly tapering off to a point above the edges of the cist.

In summarising upon the above elaborate description of the Bridestones, in the first place I would remark, that on a recent inspection of the cistaven and its adjuncts, they remain in about the same condition as described in 1854. It would appear that the two sidestones of the cist, formerly slabs about 18ft. in length, had been split into five parts (making two on one side and three on the other) before the year 1766; and that the holed stone which had been placed across the centre of the cist, seems to have been unmolested at that period. This stone is not named in the account published in 1820, but in 1854 it was found to have been destroyed as far down as within a few inches above the floor. This is not correct, the broken off part was found and replaced in 1877; and the split side slab, which for many years has been lying prostrate by the side of the cist, is now depicted in its original position westward. East of this sepulchral cell or monument, there stood six or eight upright stones or monoliths, from 8 to 10 feet in height and six feet apart, which formed a circle 27 feet in diameter; and two other stones stood north by south within this circle, which may have been the remains of a cromlech or dolmen that had contained a burial by the process of cremation, since the soil is reported to have been stained black with charcoal ashes. Another stone stood six yards east from this circle, succeeded by one six yards beyond it, which may likewise denote there having been a burial at the foot of each. Further east, two or more cistavens are said to have been erected, of smaller dimensions than the one first named; and altogether in a direct line from east to west, this complicated and extended arrangement of ancient modes of burial had been heaped over by a pile of boulders which formed a long barrow or cairn, 120 yards in length, 12 in breadth, and about 12 or 14 feet in height. For what purpose the two monoliths were intended, which stood originally at the north and south-east corners of the cistaven, it is not easy to define, unless, figuratively speaking, they represented sentinel stones, which it was the custom of the Scandinavians to erect close by the entrance into similar structures in their own country.

With respect to the use of holed stones, which the above people dedicated to their god Woden or Odin; when the moon was in a certain quarter, weakly children and young people were drawn through

them as an antidote for the rickets and other disorders. Occasionally the hole was made of larger size, so that an ordinary person might creep through it, but not without some difficulty ; a penance that had to be performed three times, in the presence of a number of people, before the guilt that had been incurred was considered to have been expiated. Even persons joining hands through the ring-stone was considered to be binding, and equal to any Pagan oath. In the remote districts of Scotland and Ireland where holed stones are still extant, similar observances were practised up to within the last few years. In some parts of India too, at the present day, the inhabitants believe that they are purified from all sin by creeping through the apertures of the dolmens ; and similar customs prevail in other countries. A remarkable circumstance connected with the holed stone in question is, that it was fixed inside and across the middle of the cistaven, giving an idea that the incinerated remains of one body had been deposited in each compartment, either with or without an urn, and that there may have been two inhumations as well, in a contracted form or sitting posture, which had been despoiled or removed. Very few examples are known where holed stones have been placed inside and across the middle of a cist. At the commencement of this subject, I mentioned that the site of this ancient cemetery lies in the corner of a field adjoining Dial Lane, on Biddulph Common. The word "dial" may probably be a contraction of the word "deiseal," from *deas* (Celtic), the right hand, and *sul* (Armorican), the sun ; which refers to a very ancient ceremony that was practised by some of the inhabitants of this country, probably before, or at all events after, the Roman period. In all ages and nations the postures of the body have been associated with religious worship, and likewise used as signs of civil respect to superiors. Martin, in his account of the Western Islands of Scotland, mentions the practice of going three times round a person with the right hand towards him as a mark of respect. Borlase, in his "Antiquities of Cornwall," tells us, that in the Scottish Isles, the vulgar never pass the ancient cairns, but they walk three times round them from east to west, according to the course of the sun. This sanctified tour, or round by the south, is called *Deiseal*, the right hand being always held pointing towards the heap of stones or cairn. In the Island of Barry the inhabitants still observe the anniversary of St. Barr, on the 27th of September, by a procession on horseback three times round St. Barr's Church. Wells, famous for their medicinal qualities, were also subject to the same ceremonial on foot. Hence the words "dial or deisal" lane may refer to the road or track leading up to the immense cairn, which was an object of regard and veneration by the Anglo-Saxons, it having been most likely erected by that people upon this lofty ridge after a severe contest with the Ancient Britons for the possession of the district. History gives no account of this battle, although some of the principal chiefs and other notabilities would have fallen in it, and who thus became highly honoured by the rude and fascinating grandeur of their tomb.





EARLY NORMAN TYMPANUM, PARWICH CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

EARLY NORMAN TYMPANUM AT PARWICH CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.,

AND ADDITIONAL NOTES BY REV. DR DODDS, F.S.A.

THE TYMPANUM, of which I give a careful representation from a drawing made by myself in 1872, on Plate XXII, formed the head of the south doorway of the parish church of Parwich, in the County of Derby. When that interesting old church was taken down for re-building and enlarging in 1872, this tympanum was carefully removed, and has been re-built in the new erection. The chancel arch, a fine example of Norman work, richly carved with zigzag moulding, formed an interesting feature of the old church, which was, altogether, of a primitive and highly suggestive character.

The design of the tympanum is of much the same general character as others in Derbyshire—notably, at the neighbouring parish church of Hognaston—and is strictly allegorical in all its details. First, we have the Lamb bearing the *Vexillum Crucis*, or banner of the cross, and on his head is the sacred Dove, symbolizing the Holy Ghost, and illustrating Jesus Christ “the Lamb of God” (*St. John* i. 29.) with “the Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting upon him” (*St. Matthew* iii. 16, 17). Next, in the centre, we have the Hart, which symbolizes the Christian Convert, the true believer; “as the Hart desireth the water-brooks, so longeth my soul after thee, O God.” (*Psalms* xlii. 1). The Lamb and the Hart are, on the tympanum, both trampling upon the Serpents—emblematic of the wicked one—who are darting forth their poisonous tongues. Above, but turned away from the Hart, is the Swine, which symbolizes “the Gentile or Heathen, who have no knowledge of God before their eyes,” but revel in all uncleanness; and in front is a Wolf, with its mouth open and sharp-set teeth, its long claws, and its tail expanded into a trifolium. “The Wolf symbolizes the persecuting spirit of the Jews;” “both Jews and Gentiles were like ravening wolves let loose against the faithful.” In this tympanum the Wolf, it will be observed, is biting or devouring one of the “foils” of the trefoil, or shamrock—the emblem of the Trinity. This further shows that the Jews, who did not believe in the Divinity of our Saviour, the second person of the Holy Trinity, are symbolized by the Wolf, who is attempting to destroy that portion of the triune Godhead. Thus, to summarise the design, we see the triune Jehovah symbolized by the Shamrock; the unbelieving Jew by the ravenous Wolf, destroying one of the leaves of the emblem of the Trinity; the Gentile or Heathen, by the unclean animal, the Sow; the convert to Christianity by a clean beast, the Hart, which is trampling upon the heads of two Serpents, the emblem of Satan and his wicked devices; the Christian Convert the while looking up to the Lamb face to face; the Lamb, bearing the ensign of Christianity; and the Holy Ghost, prefigured by the innocent Dove on the head of the victim, who, by

His "agony and bloody sweat, and by His glorious cross and passion, has opened up the kingdom of Heaven to all believers."

In relation to this allegorical composition, my friend, the Rev. Dr. Dodds, F.S.A., at my request, wrote me the following notes:—The first figure that attracts the attention is a Quadruped, with a Bird perched on its head. The animal is in a half kneeling position, the right fore-leg is bent, and bears a standard with a wheeled cross upon it. In front of this animal is a species of the Deer kind, with curiously shaped antlers; it is trampling upon two Serpents protruding their tongues. Above this animal is a Hog, or animal of the swine kind. Behind the Deer is a Wolf with its mouth wide open, showing a set of sharp teeth, and holding up one foot armed with long claws. The animal's tail is twisted and comes between the hind-legs, forming the stem of a "Trifolium," one of the leaves of which the Wolf has in its mouth. The whole of the sculpture is very rude, the figures are coarse approximations to nature.

These figures are evidently christian symbols, such as may be seen in the catacombs of Rome. Symbols form the alphabet of the nascent church. Sculptures of this kind, which depicted facts recorded in the Holy Scriptures, were called "*Biblia Pauperum*," the "Poor Man's Bible." At the commencement of Christianity, the general mass of the people were illiterate; the art of reading and writing was confined to the priests or monks, who were their scribes and teachers. Although the lower orders could not read written documents, yet they were soon taught the meaning of symbols when they were once initiated into the mysteries of Christianity. The following is an explanation of the symbols contained in the Parwich sculpture.

The Quadruped with the Bird perched upon its head is intended for a Lamb, and the standard which it bears for the "*Vexillum Crucis*," or banner of the cross. The Bird on the animal's head represents the sacred Dove, which symbolizes the Holy Ghost. The Lamb symbolizes Jesus Christ, the "Lamb of God" alluded to by St. John (i. 29), when he says, when the Baptist saw Jesus coming unto him he saith, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." St. Matthew records (iii. 16, 17) that when Jesus was baptised the heavens opened, and He saw "the Spirit of God descending like a Dove and lighting upon Him; and a voice from heaven said, This is My beloved Son in Whom I am well pleased."

The wheeled cross is a very ancient symbol, and frequently found on Saxon sculptures to represent the cross of Christ. Mr. Baring-Gould, in his justly popular work on the "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages" says, "that the Cross was a sacred sign long before our Saviour died upon it," and he believes that it formed a portion of primeval religion; traces of which exist over the whole world, among every people (*The Legend of the Cross*). S. Paulinus, Bishop of Nolan, in his 12th letter to Sulpitius Severus, writes thus:—"Sub Cruce sanguinea niveo stat Christus in Agno;" and then adds "Sanctam fatentur Crux et Agnus victimam."

The custom of symbolizing the Saviour by a Lamb was continued until the year 680 under Pope Agatho, and the Emperor Constantine Progonatus. In the sixth synod of Constantinople, Can. 82, it was decreed that, in the place of the figure of a Lamb, Christ should be depicted on a Cross in the figure of a man. Adrian 1st confirmed this decision, and moreover, the Council of Constantinople, in 692, decided that the direct human representation of the Saviour was to be preferred to the symbolical, namely, to that of the Lamb hitherto adopted, a decision to which the whole world of Art was expected to accommodate itself. This was a formal declaration of the extinction of that allegorical taste which had been proper to the earliest Christian age, and the transition of the symbolical to the historical. The speedy introduction of the cruciform pictures was a necessary consequence of this, for the redeeming office of the Saviour could now be hardly otherwise expressed. Besides, the Council expressly speaks of "Him who bore the sins of the world," by which the representation of His passion, if not positively of His crucifixion, was indicated. Soon after the year 730, Pope Gregory II. in his letter to Leo the Isaurian, makes mention of the various scenes of the passion *παθημάτων*, as feasible and praiseworthy subjects for the walls of churches.

The Deer-shaped animal is intended for the Hart, which symbolizes the Christian convert who has renounced Judaism and Gentileism—one who has been washed in the laver of baptism, and been purified from all the sinful desires of the flesh and the devil, according to the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians (1 Cor. vi. 11). "Ye are washed, ye are sanctified, ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." Hence the words of the Psalmist (xviii. 38), "Thou makest my feet like Hart's feet;" and in the xlii. 1, he says, "As the Hart desireth the water-brooks, so longeth my soul after thee, O God." The Hart is a symbol which is often found in Roman Mosaics and ecclesiastical pictures, to signify true believers. In the mosaics of the tribune of St. John Lateran and St. Maria, in Rome, they form conspicuous objects. In the sculpture now under consideration, the feet of the Hart is placed on the heads of the Serpents, which are darting forth their poisonous tongues. Serpents very fitly represent the wicked, who are compared by the Psalmist to serpents (lviii. 4). Speaking of the wicked, he says they are estranged from the womb, they go astray as soon as they are born—speaking lies, their poison is like the poison of a serpent; they are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ears. The Hart treading on the Serpents symbolize the Believer, who has power given him from on high to tread on Serpents and Scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy; and nothing shall, by any means, hurt him (St. Luke x. 19).

The Hog, or Swine, symbolizes the Gentile or Heathen, who have no knowledge of God before their eyes, but revel in all sin and wickedness, as the Psalmist declares (Ps. xiv. 2). The Lord looketh down from heaven upon the children of men to see if there were any that did understand and seek God; and then, he adds, they are all

gone aside, they are altogether become filthy, there is none that doeth good, no not one.

Our blessed Lord expressly (Matt. vii. 6), forbids His disciples to cast their pearls before swine lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend them. As St. Peter observes (2 Pet. ii. 22), they are like the sow that was washed, but returned again to her wallowing in the mire.

The Sow, which is an unclean beast, is placed at the feet of St. Anthony, the anchorite, to denote sensual pleasures, which he trod under his feet. (*De Vet. Sac. Christianorum Ritibus.*) In Lincoln Cathedral there is a boss on which is the figure of a Monk scourging a Pig, symbolic of destroying the lusts of the flesh.

On each side of the altar at Crewkerne, Somersetshire, is a door leading into a small room; the door by which penitents entered for confession has two swine carved over it to signify their pollution, and that by which they returned has two angels carved over it, to signify their purity. (*Brit. Monach. p. 284—Collinson's Somersetshire, v. II., p. 262.*) The Wolf symbolizes the Jews, or persecutors of Christians. Jesus Christ gave this command to His disciples (Matt. x. 16), "I send you forth as Sheep in the midst of Wolves: Be ye, therefore, wise as Serpents, and harmless as Doves. But beware of men, for they will deliver you up to the councils, and they will scourge you in their synagogues." Both Jews and Gentiles were, at first, like ravening Wolves let loose against the faithful. They persecuted and put to violent death almost all the apostles and disciples of our Saviour. The Wolf is a very fit symbol of the persecuting spirit of the Jew.

The Wolf in the sculpture is biting one of the leaves of the Trifolium or Shamrock, which is an emblem of the triune Jehovah. The Jews did not believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ, the second person of our "holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity; three persons and one God;" and, therefore, by every means in their power, endeavoured to put an end to Christianity.

We are told that the shamrock was the plant by means of which St. Patrick taught the rude and uncivilized Irish the knowledge of the Trinity.

The Wolf is to be seen on the ancient sculptures of Glendalock, Ireland, and in other ancient ecclesiastical buildings. (*Vide Dr. Ledwich's Hist. of the Antiq. and Hist. of Glendalock.*)

The design or object of the sculpture on the Tympanum at Parwich Church, was to teach the heathen the knowledge of Christianity.

As we have seen that, in the beginning of the eighth century, it was decreed that Jesus Christ should no longer be represented by a Lamb, but should be depicted in human form, so this sculpture which sets Him forth as the "Agnus Dei," must be more than a thousand years old. Our early ecclesiastics extracted "sermons from stones" and "good from everything."

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF CARLISLE.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

WALTER MAUCLERK, or Malclerk, was one of the greatest diplomatists of his age, and was esteemed more as a politician and courtier than as a divine. From his scanty learning, it is probable that his surname was given to him. He was made Bishop of Carlisle in 1228, and owed his dignity mainly to temporal interests. His life at court was marked with all the vicissitudes of favour and disgrace—now at the helm of state, then in skulking flight. In his better nature, he was always a patron and great benefactor of the Friar-Preachers. At last, conscience overcame ambition; and wearied with the world, and doubtful of the lawfulness of his promotion to the bishopric, he entered the Dominican Order at Oxford in the summer of 1246, and after a short religious life, closed his days there in the autumn of 1248.

It was under the sanction of this noted prelate that the Friar-Minors and Friar-Preachers established themselves at Carlisle, in the year 1233. The former settled in this city about the feast of the Assumption; the latter, about the following Michaelmas.* At first the house of the Friar-Preachers was "extra muros;" but Leland describes it as being "withyn the walles."^b This is easily explained, for part of the city walls was rebuilt in the time of Henry VIII., and was prolonged so as to include the English Gate and citadel, between which and the Church of St. Cuthbert, the Dominican Priory stood.

The Friar-Preachers having secured a house, immediately fitted up a chapel for themselves, and set about to build. The king ordered the Sheriff of Cumberland, Mar. 12th, 1333-4, to give them the seisin of a plot of land in the street, lying between their chapel and some land belonging to them; which plot they had begged in order to enlarge and extend their houses and buildings.^c But in the course of the erections, they encroached on the street to the damage of it, and would have had the obnoxious house summarily razed if the king had not directed a mandate to the sheriff, June 24th, 1237, to allow the Friars themselves to remove it without hindrance.^d Another royal mandate was issued, May 19th, 1238, to the mayor and approved men of the city, to allow the Friars to carry their conduit either below or through the city wall;^e and the order was repeated, Sept. 30th, 1240, for piercing the wall.^f Hence it appears that they obtained their supply of water from within the city, probably from the public conduit. The king gave them, Dec. 11th, 1239, ten oaks in Englewood forest for the fabric of their church; and in 1244, six more, which, Aug. 31st, he ordered the sheriff to carry, "usque ecclesiamillam."^g

* Chron. Lanercost: Bibl. Cotton. Claud. D. VII.

^b Leland's Itin.

^c Claus. 18 Hen. III., m. 28.

^d Claus. 21 Hen. III., m. 9.

^e Claus. 22 Hen. III., m. 14.

^f Claus. 24 Hen. III., m. 1.

^g Claus. 24 Hen. III., m. 19. Liberat. 28 Hen. III., m. 5.

Henry III. ordered the sheriff, Dec. 18th, 1251, to let the Friar-Preachers of Carlisle have thirty quarters of wheat, twenty quarters of barley, and thirty quarters of oats, as a royal gift for their support.^h In 1269, the prior of Carlisle was present at the arbitration made, Aug. 4th, at the convent of Pontefract, in the matters of controversy between the Cluniacs of that town and those of Monk Bretton.ⁱ The executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile, shortly after Michaelmas, 1291, gave 100s. for this house, to F. William de Hotham, provincial, through Robert de Middleton.^j The City of Carlisle was burnt down on the Sunday within the octave of Ascension (May 18th), 1292, and all the churches were destroyed except the one attached to this Priory. The chronicler of Lanercost bewails the unfortunate disaster in verse, wherein he gives the Friar-Preachers their French designation of Jacobins.

"Proh dolor immensus! Maii sub tempore mensis,
Ignibus accensis urbs arsit Karleolensis.
Urbs desolata, cuius sunt aspera fata,
Flammis vastata misere jacet incinerata.
Ecce repentinis datur inclita villa ruinis,
Fitque cremata cinis, salvis tantum Jacobinis.
Organa, campanæ, vox musica Canonice
Jam mentita sane sunt instrumenta dolorum.
Post desolamen urbs sentiat hec relevamen.
Fiat, fiat. Amen. Hoc audi, Christe, precamen."

During the wars with Scotland, Edward I. was several times at Carlisle; and in 1300, the royal family took up their quarters in this Priory. On July 3rd, he gave an alms of 16s. to the Friars for their food on June 28th, 29th and 30th, through F. John de Hibaldestowe.^k On leaving the city, July 4th, he gave 5s. 4d. for a day's food, through F. Henry de Newcastle-on-Tyne; and sent 10s. 8d., Sept. 20th, from Rose Castle, through Sir Henry, his almoner, for food on Aug. 14th and 15th, in honour of the Assumption of the B. Virgin.^l His queen, Margaret of France, amongst the alms given by Sir Hugh, her almoner, on the nine Fridays between Sept. 18th, when she joined the king at Rose Castle, and Nov. 19th, gave 6s. 8d. to be bestowed on the Friar-Preachers of Carlisle for a day's food.^m The king, being again at Carlisle, gave them, Oct. 18th, through F. John de Wrotham, 18s. for three days' food, and 6s. for the 8th, on which day they had celebrated mass for the soul of the Earl of Cornwall.ⁿ They also celebrated mass for the soul of the Earl of Holland, Nov. 10th, whose anniversary fell on that day: the queen and countess of Holland (the king's daughter) were present, and made an offering of 12s. 2d.; and the countess, moreover, gave 4s. for that days' food.^o In 1302, the queen and countess again heard mass here on the same anniversary, and gave the same offering of 12s. 2d.^p

Edward II., passing through Carlisle on his way from Scotland,

^h Liberat. 36 Hen. III., m. 17.

ⁱ Mon. Angl.

^j Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina etc. 19-20 Edw. I.

^k Rot. garder, 28 Edw. I.

^l Lib. quotid. contrarot. garder. reg. 28 Edw. I. (printed.)

^m Ibidem.

ⁿ Rot. garder. (elemos.) 28 Edw. I.

^o Lib. quotid. etc. 28 Edw. I.

^p Onus garder. 31 Edw. I., de term. pasch.

Sept. 4th, 1807, ordered 15s. to be given to the fifteen Friar-Preachers here for three days' pittance, through F. John de Warfeld.^a In 1815, Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, laid siege to Carlisle, July 24th, and placed part of his army under Lord James Douglas on the west, about the place of the Friar-Preachers. But when he learned that the English were advancing against him, Aug. 1st, he raised the siege, and retired into his own country, leaving all his implements of war behind.^r

By an inquisition taken at Carlisle, Feb. 4th, 1388-4, by writ of Nov. 16th preceding, it was found that Thomas le Spenser, chaplain, might assign land 240 feet long and 7 feet broad to the Friar-Preachers, to form a road straight from the street to their dwelling. The land was held immediately of the crown by house-gabellage, and was worth 40d. a-year in all issues.^s A mandate was directed to the chancellor, May 16th, to grant the mortmain-license for the transfer of the land; but no such license appears on record.

Edward III., at Carlisle, in 1385, bestowed an alms of 20s. on the Friar-Preachers, through F. Peter de Rudby, for celebrating the anniversary of his grandfather, Edward I. (July 7th), and made an offering of a cloth of gold, worth 26s. 8d., at the high altar through his almoner, Sir Walter de London.^t

Sir Brian de Stapilton, knt., by will dated May 16th, 1394, and proved Jan. 26th following, bequeathed to the Friars of Carlisle, to each Order, 13s. 4d.^u The master-general of the Order gave license, June 20th, 1397, to F. Stephen de Actlu, S. T. Mag., to choose a companion, to take meals in his own chamber, and to remove disturbance of the peace from his convent of Carlisle.^v Sir Richard le Scrop, Lord of Bolton, Aug. 2nd, 1400, bequeathed 20s. to every house of Friars at Carlisle, Penrith, and Appleby.^w F. John Grey, sac. pag. prof., prior (*custos*) of this house, had faculties from the archbishop, Feb. 20th, 1409-10, to hear confessions in the Diocese of York for one year.^x Sir John Kimblow, Rector of Lamplugh and Archdeacon of Richmond, by will dated Sept. 18th, and proved Nov. 16th, 1469, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the Order of Friar-Preachers of Carlisle.^y

At the time of the dissolution, the Priory consisted of the church and churchyard, the convent buildings and houses, a large garden, and a great orchard; with two tenements in Butcher-gate, which probably formed the endowment of some mortuary foundations or obits. The convent was suppressed about Mar., 1538-9, apparently by the suffragan Bishop of Dover, for in a letter addressed to Lord Cromwell from Grimsby, Feb. 24th, he mentioned his intention of

^a Lib. garder. reg. 1 Edw. II.

^r Chron. Lanercost.

^s Inquis. ad q. damp. 7 Edw. III., no. 12. Jurors: John son of Tho. Pellipar, Ad. de Oxholm, Edmund de Bolton, John fitz Martin, Hen. de Coquina, Alan de Lydell, Will. de Fribus, Gilb. del Feilde, Tho. del Cowe, Tho. de Frod...sham, Ad. Tiffour, and Tho. le Sadelere.

^t Lib. garder. de annis 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Bibl. Cotton. Nero C VIII.

^u Testamenta Eboracensia.

^v Ex tabulario mag. gen. Ord. Romano.

^w Testamenta Eboracensia.

^x Hutton's Excerpta e reg. dioc. Ebor.: Harl. MSS., cod. 6969.

^y Wills and Inventories from the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Richmond.

going to Scarborough, Carlisle, and Lancaster.* The plate taken hence was lodged in the king's jewel-house, Apr. 25th following;† and the buildings were appropriated for the purposes of the government. John Skalton, esq., was made keeper, and at Michaelmas the lands and buildings were thus occupied:—

The site of the church with the churchyard containing 1 ^r	Lying waste.
A stone house, with two stables adjoining let to Jane Blanerhasset, gentlewoman	...	8s.
A house called the <i>Gardying House</i> , in the tenure of the chamberlain within the city, and taken up with the king's ordnance and gunpowder	...	10s.
A chamber lying west of the <i>Frater</i> , let to Anthony Musgrove, chaplain	...	6s. 8d.
Two garners over the <i>Frater</i> , let to Sir Christopher Dacre, knt.	...	3s. 4d.
A house called the <i>Kylne House</i> and a <i>steps trowe</i> of lead, containing 3 yards in length, 1½ in depth, and 1½ broad, let to Will. Talentyre	...	4s.
The quarter of the garden next the <i>Kylne House</i> , let to Jane Blanerhasset	...	12d.
The moiety of the same garden, let to the wife of Thomas Bell	...	2s.
The quarter of the same garden, let to Will. Howell	...	12d.
Upper part of the same garden, let to Edw. Blakeloke	...	12d.
Tenement lying in the <i>Bocher Gate</i> , let to the same	...	5s.
Tenement in <i>Bocher Gate</i> , let to Rob. Waroke	...	7s. 4d.
A garden, parcel of the <i>Grete Orchard</i> , let to Rob. Colier	...	12d.
A garden, parcel of the same, let to Rob. Dalston	...	8d.
Another parcel of same, let to John Duglas	...	8d.
A garden, also parcel of the same, let to Lancelot Sewell, merchant, and Alex. Stagg and Hugh Berker, chaplains	...	2s.
Total yearly rents, 53s. 8d. ^b		

Within a short time, Margaret Sewell, Alex. *Starke*, and Berker were tenants of the last garden. In 1541, the site of the church and the churchyard, with the guard-house and all the buildings and lands, except the two tenements and the gardens let to Colier, Dalston, and Duglas, were paied in by Sir Thomas Wharton, and within the palings a house was well and strongly built out of the materials of the Priory, for the use of the royal council in the settlement of affairs between the kingdoms of England and Scotland. The amount thus withdrawn from the rents was 39s.^c In 1608, all the houses and lands remained in the same state as in 35 Hen. VIII. (1543), except that the cottage let to Blacklocke was rented at 8s. 6d. instead of 5s., and the guard-house was then the *wardenhouse* of the citadel.^d Afterwards, the large building was turned into the county gaol, consisting of several modern buildings around a considerable yard. This ground, 255 feet long and 108 feet broad, was bought by the Quakers soon after their society sprang up, for the accommodation of many of their sect who were imprisoned here: and the ground has ever since been part of the gaol. This was a mean building, and became much out of repair. A new county gaol and house of correction were erected on the site, and completed in 1827, at the cost of £42,534, including the purchase of 1½ a. of land. The old gaol was on the site of the present gaol-lodge. No memorial of the Blackfriars of Carlisle now exists, except a street to which the name was given.

* Miscellaneous letters, temp. Hen. VIII., series 2, vol. viii.

• Williams' Account of Monastic Treasures Confiscated (Abbotsford Club).

^b Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., No. 131.

• Ministers' Accounts, 37-38 Hen. VIII., No. 178.

^d Ministers' Accounts, 5-6 Jac. I., No. 6.

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HISTORICAL NOTES ON DOMESDAY BOOK.

BY W. WINTERS, F.R.H.S.

THIS valuable book, as is well-known, is called "The Great Survey of England," and was compiled by order of William the Conqueror. It is contained in two volumes; the first of which is called the "Great Domesday Book," and the second "Little Domesday Book," containing the survey of the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. Raymond, in his Metrical History of England, informs us that "'The Domesday Book' consists of two volumes, a greater and a less. The first is a large folio, written in 382 double pages of vellum, each page having a double column. This volume contains the description of 31 counties. The other volume is a quarto, written upon 450 double pages of vellum, but in a single column. It contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, part of Rutland, including in that of Northampton, and part of Lincolnshire, in the counties of York and Chester."

The Book of Winchester, we are told, was made A.D. 1148, and the Bolden Book, containing the returns for the County of Durham, was made A.D. 1183. These books, with indexes and explanatory notes, and introductions, have been published in four folio volumes of modern type, but with all the contractions in the original. The first volume above noticed, called Great Domesday Book, and the second containing Little Domesday Book, were published in 1783. In 1816 the other two books were published in the third and fourth volumes, by order of the Royal Commissioners who were appointed for the purpose of carrying into execution the measures recommended by the House of Commons respecting the Public Records of the Kingdom, and under the immediate direction of Sir Henry Ellis, late Librarian of the British Museum.

Modern authors differ materially from mediæval writers respecting the date when the survey was made. The former states that it took place in 1081 and the latter in 1086. But Francis Grose says, that according to the Red Book in the Exchequer, Domesday Book was begun in the year 1080 and completed in 1086. Some writers have thought that the Red Book of the Exchequer has been erroneously quoted as fixing the time of entrance upon the survey in 1080; because it is there merely stated—in that part where the original of the *Dialogus de Scaccario* is found—that the work was undertaken at a time subsequent to the total reduction of the island to King William's authority.

Florence of Worcester, a trustworthy author, gives the date A.D. 1086, as also the Anglo-Saxon Chronicler, Simon of Durham, in his "History of the Kings," "The Chronicle of Melrose," etc.

The reason assigned for William the Conqueror taking the survey is recorded by several authors. It appears to have been produced by Commissioners taking information upon oath in each county, of

the annexed particulars :—The name of every town or village ; who held it in King Edward's days ; who now possessed it ; how many freemen, villains, and cottagers were in it ; how many hides of land were in each manor ; how many of these were in the demesne ; how much woodland, meadow, and pasture ; how much it paid in taxes in King Edward's days ; and how much now ; how many mills and fish-ponds. And in some places they were even more particular, and took an account of the horses, black cattle, swine, sheep, and hives of bees.

By this survey the Conqueror acquired an exact knowledge of the possessions of the Crown, the Church, the nobility, and land-holders, and of the number, quality, and wealth of all his subjects.

Sir Martin Wright says that "it is very remarkable, that William the First, about the *twentieth year of his reign*, just when the general survey of England, called Domesday Book, is supposed to be *finished and not till then*, summoned all the great men and land-holders in the kingdom to London and Salisbury, to do their homage, and swear their fealty to him ; by doing whereof, the Saxon Chronicler supposes, that at that time, the *proceres, et omnes prædia tenentes, se illi subdidere ejusque facti sunt Vasalli*. So that we may reasonably suppose—First, that this general homage and fealty was done at this time (nineteen or twenty years after the accession of William the First) in consequence of something new ; or else, that engagements so important to the maintenance and security of a new establishment had been required long before ; and if so, it is probable that tenures were then new ; inasmuch as homage and fealty were, and still are mere feudal engagements, binding the homager to all the duties and observances thereof. Secondly, that as this general homage and fealty was done about the time that Domesday was finished and not before, we may suppose that that survey was taken upon, or soon after, our ancestors consent to tenures, in order to discover the quantity of every man's fee, and to fix his homage. "This supposition is the more probable," continues the above author, "because it is not likely that a work of this nature was undertaken without some immediate reason ; and no better reason can be assigned why it was undertaken at this time, or indeed why this survey should be taken at all ; there being at that time extant a general survey of the whole kingdom made by Alfred."* The survey of Alfred appears to be based upon questionable authority, which we shall have briefly to notice in another place.

Lord Littleton, in his History of the Second Henry, states that Domesday was made in 1086, "but it seems not to have been finished till the year following." This author cites no authority to prove this supposition.

The Winchester Roll, says Ingulf, the Abbot of Croyland, was so called because it was deposited for preservation at Winchester, "the capital city of his hereditary kingdom of West Saxony, the most

* *Vide*, Introduction to the Law of Tenures.

noble and distinguished of all the kingdoms into which England was divided. In the former roll, however, generally called the Winchester Roll, from its being prepared upon the model of the latter, not only were the counties, the hundreds and tithings, the woods and copses, and all the vills of the whole land described, but also the number of carucates, of ploughlands, and of acres, the pastures and fens, the tenements contained in each district."

The above Chronicler further says, "I went to London, and extracting at no small trouble and expense these tenements of ours, from each of the aforesaid rolls, commonly called by the English Domesday, I determined, for the benefit of those who should follow me, concisely, if I could do no more, to note them down, abbreviating a great part, and setting forth other parts more at large for the better information of my successors. But if anyone prefers to become acquainted with these tenements word by word, as they are described in the said original rolls, let him seek those rolls and search them with diligence; in which case he will, I trust, heartily esteem this my brief description worthy of admiration and my labour worthy of approval, in that I have so anxiously and so succinctly collected from so confused a mass so much abstruse and scattered material." With regard to Alfred's Surveying, Sir Henry Ellis remarks, the formation of such a survey may be more than doubted, as we have not a solitary authority for its existence, and the most diligent investigation has not been able to recover among the records, either of Saxon, or of later times, the slightest indication that such a survey was ever known. Had it existed in the century immediately preceding the Norman Conquest, it would have prevented the necessity of giving those minute descriptions of land so common among the later of the Saxon charters. The separation of counties also is known to have been a division long anterior to the time of Alfred. (See *Introd. Dom.*, also *Ingulf's Chron.*, *Pre-Reformation Series*.)

The following remarkable passage from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is taken from the Translation by Benjamin Thorpe, published under the direction of the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Vol. II., (Translation) pp. 185, 186:—

"A.D. MLXXXV. In this year men declared, and, forsooth, said, that Cnut, King of Denmark, son of King Svein, was bound hitherward, and would win this land with the aid of Robert Count of Flanders; because Cnut had Robert's daughter to wife. When William, King of England, who was then residing in Normandy, because he owned both England and Normandy, was apprized of this, he went into England with so large an army of horsemen and foot, from France and from Brittany, as never before had sought this land, so that men wondered how this land could feed all that army. But the King caused the army to be distributed through all this land among his vassals; and they fed the army, each according to the measure of his land. And men had great affliction this year; and the King caused the land about the sea to be laid waste, so that if his foes should land, they might not have whereon they might so readily seize. But when the King was informed in sooth that his foes were hindered and could not further their expedition, he let some of the army go to their own land; and some he held in this land over the winter. Then at midwinter the King was at Gloucester with his 'Witan,' and there held his court five days; and afterwards the archbishops and clergy had a synod three days. There was Maurice chosen Bishop of London, and William to Norfolk, and Robert to Cheshire. They were all the King's clerks. After this the King had a great council and very deep speech with his 'Witan' about this land how it was peopled,

or by what men; then sent his men over all England, into every shire, and caused to be ascertained how many hundred hides were in the shire, or what land the King himself had, and cattle within the land, or what dues he ought to have, in twelve months from the shire. Also he caused to be written how much land his archbishops had, and his suffragan bishops, and his abbots, and his earls;—and though I may narrate somewhat prolixly—what or how much each man had who was a holder of land in England, in land, or in cattle, and how much money it might be worth. So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out that there was not one single hide, nor one yard of land, nor even—it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do—an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine, was left that was not set down in his writ. And all the writings were brought to him afterwards.”—*See Introduction to Domesday*, pub. 1882. *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, p. 186.

Bishop Kennett, in his *Parochial Antiquities*, expresses his belief in Alfred's Register, and that it had the name of *DOME-BOC*, from which the name of Domesday Book was only a corruption. If this be correct, it may, perhaps, serve as a clue to the explanation of the whole. They who were familiar with the name Domesday (and it was the common appellation of the Conqueror's Survey among the English) considered that the *Domes-boc* of Alfred being almost synonymous, was intended to designate the same kind of Register; whereas the *DOM-boc* was, in reality, the Code of Saxon Laws. It is said to be noticed as such in the laws of Edward the Elder, and more particularly in those of Athelstan. William of Malmesbury states that William the Conqueror had subdued the inhabitants of this country so completely to his will, that without opposition he caused an account to be taken of every person; compiled a register of the rent of every estate throughout England, and made all freemen of every description take the oath of fidelity to him. Florence of Worcester, another trustworthy chronicler, narrates that the number of knight-fees, of ploughs, of villains, and beasts were entered in the record, as also an account of all the ready money every man possessed throughout the kingdom, from the greatest to the least, and how much rent each estate was able to pay; “and the land was sorely harassed by the distress which ensued from it.”

The historian Stowe implies that Domesday Book derived its name from its being deposited in Winchester Cathedral, and so called *Domus-dei*, which is said to be a contraction of *Domus-dei* book. Other writers think that it is connected with a previous survey made by the Saxon Kings, and called *Dom-bocs* (*libri judiciales*) because every case of dispute is said to have been decided by an appeal to these Registers. Hence Chaucer refers, doubtless, to this system of judicature:—

“Then seyde Gamelyn to Justice,
Thou hast given domes that bin evil dight;
I will sitten in thy sete and dresen him aright.”

The volume containing 382 double pages, is written in a small but plain hand, each page having a double column. Some of the capital letters and principal passages are written in red ink, and some passages have strokes of red ink run across them, as if written in mistake. This volume contains a description of the following counties, thus arranged:—

	FOL.		FOL.
Chent	1	Grantbr'scire	189
Sudsex	16	Huntedunscire	208
Sudrie	30	Bedefordscire	209
Hantscire	38	Northantscire	219
Berrocheshire	56	Ledecestrescire	230
Wiltscire	64	Warwicscire	238
Dorsette	75	Staffordscire	245
Sumersite	88	Sciropescire	252
Devanescire	100	Cestrescire	262
Cornualgie	120	Derbyscire	272
Middlesexe	126	Snorling'scire	280
Hertfordscire	152	Roteland	298 367
Bockinghamscire	143	Eurwicscire	298 379
Oxenfordscire	164	Lindesig or Lincolnshire, fol. 336, is divided into the West Riding, North and East Riding.	
Glowcest'scire	162		
Wirocestrescire	172		
Herefordscire	179		

Towards the commencement of each of the several counties is a catalogue of the capital lords and landowners living at the time. As a census of the population, Domesday is of little value; but with regard to its ancient tenure of land, its authority is supreme. It mentions only 1,400 tenants *in capite* and 8,000 under-tenants, and gives a total population of 282,242. It has been remarked by Hume that the chief cities of England when Domesday Book was compiled were little better than villages. Norwich had 788 houses; Exeter, 315; Ipswich, 538; Northampton, 60; Southampton, 84. The annexed plate (Plate XXIII) is a specimen of the style in which that part of Domesday is written, which relates to Waltham S.C., co. Essex.

The celebrated antiquary, Grose, remarks that, "from the great care formerly taken for the preservation of this survey, may be gathered the estimation of its importance; the Dialogue de Scaccario says *Liber ille* (Domesday) *sigilli regis comes est inviduna in the sauro* :—

"Until late years it has been kept under three different locks and keys; one in the custody of the Treasurer, and the others of the two Chamberlains of the Exchequer. It is now deposited in the Chapter-house, at Westminster, where it may be consulted, on paying to the proper officers a fee of 6s. 8d. for a search, and fourpence per line for a transcript."—See *Antiquities of England and Wales*.

The Bolden Book probably took its name from Bolden, a village and parish near Sunderland. In the year 1183, Hugh Pudsey (called also de Puteaco, de Pusar, nephew to King Stephen) caused this survey to be made. Of the motives which led to this compilation, no record is known, but Bishop Pudsey affected the state of a sovereign in his own Palatinate, in which there were many royal rights, which had been enjoyed by its prelates long before the Norman Conquest, and were continued long after; several of which remain even to the present day. And perhaps it was in consequence of these exclusive rights, that when the general census was made, nearly a century before, the Bishopric of Durham was passed by, as it was found to contain no rights which could be claimed by the Monarch, without trenching on those which had been possessed by its bishops through a long series of years. The autograph copy of the Bolden Book has probably long since perished; or, if it exists, the

place of its deposit is unknown. Three different copies of it, possessing different degrees of perfection, remain; one in the Bishop's Auditor's office, Durham; one in the library of the Dean and Chapter, in the same city; and one among the MSS. of Archbishop Laud, at Oxford. The Bolden record is a valuable supplement to Domesday Book, supplying a material defect in that record.*

The Winton Domesday consists of two parts; the first is entitled, "Liber de Terris Regis reddentibi; Langblm, 7 Brüg in Wint aient solebrant reddere Tempore Regis Edwardi," and occupies twelve leaves of the manuscript in double columns. The second begins at fol. 13, b., "Hec est Inq'sitio de terris Winton. quisq's ten. 7 qu'tu ten 7 de quocq; ten. 7 qu'tu quisq; inde cap pcepto Epi Henr. Anno ab incarnat. dñi M.C.xlviii.," and occupies twenty leaves. Immediately after the title of the first portion is a rubric, stating that the First Henry, desirous of ascertaining what King Edward the Confessor held in Winchester as of his own demesne, ordered this survey to be taken upon the oaths of the burgesses. An Inquest was accordingly taken by fourscore and six of the superior burgesses, in the presence of William the Bishop, Herbert the Chamberlain, Ralph Basset, Gefferey Ridel, and William de Pontearchar.†

It must be remembered that the original document is not even handled or touched by the copyist, each leaf of the book is placed before the camera by the officers of the Public Record Office, in whose charge it constantly remains, and sometimes after an exposure of only twenty seconds the copy is taken.

The cost for publishing Sir Henry Ellis's *fac simile* of Domesday Book in 1767, as stated in his introduction to that work, amounts to £18,448 12s. The estimate does not include the cost of supervision, which if it had been carried out, would no doubt have cost the Government something like the round sum of £20,000.

The large edition of Domesday, published in 1783, was printed with the types (as before stated) made expressly for the purpose in 1768. Sir Henry Ellis informs us that, "It was not, however, till after 1770 that the work was actually commenced. It was completed early in 1783, having been ten years in passing through the press. The type with which it was executed was destroyed in the fire which consumed Mr. Nichols' printing office, in the month of February, 1808." The cost of this edition, observes Col. Sir Henry James, is estimated at £38,000, and very few persons could afford to purchase a copy, the price being so extremely great; but a photozincograph of Domesday Book may now be obtained at a very moderate charge. The original volume—the veritable and precious relic of the Norman Era—has been re-bound in a suitable antique style with clasp and other external adornments, and is now preserved in a glass case, under lock and key, in the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, London.

Churchyard,

Waltham Abbey.

* Introd. to Domesday, by Sir H. Ellis.

† See Gough's Brit. Topography.

THE MS. MEMORANDA OF GEORGE MOWER, OF BARLEY
WOODSEATS, CO. DERBY.

COMMUNICATED, WITH NOTES, BY CHARLES JACKSON, DONCASTER.

(Continued from page 168.)

Henry Millington's wife died fryday 4th March 1742: was burried at Barlow 6th day.
Geo. Jesling wife was burried munday 7 March 1742, at Barlow.
Joshua Bargh of Wood, son of John Bargh of farlane, was burried tuesday 15 March 1742, aged 55 years 5 months.

Mr. Bright of Edge, Justice, died at Sheffield Lady day 1743, early in the morning; burried there, aged...

Mr. Froggot of Carr head died...of April 1743; buried 9.

Paul Andrew of Birchett buried at Dronfield 9th April 1743.

Joshua Haslam died saturday mornine 16th April 1743 at An^t Haslam's at Barlow. Was baptized 11th Sept. 1666; was 76 last Sept.

Henry Heyaman of Chesterfield, who carried coles for hire, died at Mr. Kirkman about 6 at night. Was drinking, Mr. Morgan's man by chance threw down his pint of ale; he said, 'You shall pay for it;' never spoake more; was dead in about 8 minutes. I saw him about 12 minutes after, Saturday about 6 at night, 23 June 1743.

William Adkinson, son of Nicholas, has been servant to my father, died...was burried at Barlow of Mayday 1743, aged 76 years 12 April. He was bap^t. that day.

Matthew March died...May; was burried at Barlow 5th 1743.

William Outram of Dronfield was burried 5th May 1743. He was 2^d son to Will: Outram of Rumbling Street in Barlow.

Jane widow of Thomas Middleton, of Moorehall, was burried at Barlow 12 May 1743. She was sister to John and Joshua Joel of Moorhall; bap^t. 27 Aug^t. 1649; if she had lived till then she had been 95 years old.

Thomas, son of Thomas Stephenson of Brendwood yate, bap^t. 2^d day of September 1675, died Sunday night 15 May 1743; was buried at Barlow, tuesday 17 of May. If he had lived until Aug^t next he had been 68 years old.

Mr. Charles Dronfield, of Newark, plumer, was buried there Sunday 10th April 1743. He was a ringer with me when I lived there.

Anthony, son of Sam^l Low, of Unthank, was buried at Bramton munday 6 June 1743, about — years of age.

Joseph Pearson a weaver, son of Edward, died 16 July; buried 18 at Barlow, aged near 55 years; was bap. 9 Sept^r 1788 [1688].

..... Priestley of Whittington buried 28 July 1743, aged

Geo. Stephenson, my tenant of Ounston, died Saturday morning 3^d Sept^r. 1743; buried munday 5 Sept, aged about

Robert Hall, oftines called Sodier of Barlow comon, died Saturday night 3^d Sept^r. 1743; buried 6, aged

Robert Clarke of Ounston died of Sept^r 1743.

Mr. Browne of Dronfield died thursday morning at 2 a clock; burried in chancell Sunday at 5 Sept^r 18th 1743, aged about 69; was married in the year 1709 to Ann Tatton.

George Elliot died thursday night about 9; was well and dead in less than an hower, 15 September 1743. Aged 59 years.

S^r Geo. Sevel^d died Sept^r. 1743.

Mr. Samuel Rotheram, of Dronfield, died on tuesday 11 Oct. 1743; buried 14 at Dron.

My dear son George Mower died betwixt one and two of Saturday in afternoon; was buried in Barlow Chappel-yard tuesday Oct. 25, 1743; was 4 years old 20 of Aug^t. last, so he was 4 years 2 months and 2 days old

Nep. Rob^t. wife dyed tuesday about 5 at night; was buried at Wath in Yorkshire thursday of 13 of Oct. 1743, aged

Mr. Edmunds, of Wosbrough, died in November 1742. He married my coz. Carrington's daughter of Viewes near Barnsley.

* Sir George Savile, Bart., of Rufford, Notts., F.R.S., M.P. for co. York in the first Parliament of George II., died 16th Sept., 1743.

† Thomas Edmunds, born 1699, married 30th June, 1730, Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Mr. Henry Carrington, before noticed.

Derby, July 11^t, 1745, Isaac Borrow esq. justice of pease and alderman of Derby, died Sunday morning 1745.

Thomas Wood dyer at Chesterfield went to bed well of fryday night about ten, died before 9 of next morning 4th Nov^b. 1743.

Doctor Jackson, of Shaweros, died saturday 19 Nov^b; buried 22^d of Nov^b. 1743; was brother to Parson Gisburn's wife.

Moses Wooling died at Litchfield, after being whip'd for desertion from the army 5 Dec^b. 1743.

Mary, daughter of John Frickney, was buried at Barlow Sunday 15 Jan. 1743, aged about 20.

M^t. Will: Batte of Sheffield, attorney at-law, was buried at Sheffield tuesday 17 January 1743.

Arcules Hancock's wife was buried at Barlow Saturday 21 Jan^e. 1743.

Samuel White of Morry (?) died thursday 25 January, about ten in the morning; buried 28 Jan^e. 1743. He was Joseph White's brother of Johnnagate; aged 62 next June.

Parson Walker's wife died fryday morning about she was brought to bed of saturday 21st Jan^e. 1743 of a daughter; buried Saturday 28 Jan. 1743. She was daugh. of William Key of Chesterfield; had 3 sons and 2 daughters.

Robert Rotheram wife was buried at Barlow of wednesday first of feb. 1743. She was Robert Stephenson daughter. He lived at same house. Was bap^t. 5 July 1678. Aged near 65 years old.

John Mellor's widow was buried Sunday 5 feb. 1743. She was John Holmes sister of Milnthorpe, aged 80. Buried then a child of Henry (?) Pearson of Moorhall, a girl, aged about 4 month, 5 feb. 1743.

Dixon, glassman, of Whittington, died fryday 24 feb. 1743.

M^r. Ben: Ashton, of Haddersige, died about 1725.

Abraham Owen of Peakley mill, father of James Marple wife, buried at Barlow 17 of March 1716. Was a great snow then. He was datellman at Woodseats some years; was about 75 years old.

Deborah wife of James Baggaly near Holmsfield died about in 1743. She was born 5 June 1656. Aged about

Widow Oldome, of Bakewell, was buried at Barlow munday 12 March 1743. She was sister to Thomas Stephenson of Brendwood Yate who was buried 15 May 1743. Aged

William son of George Mellor, of Mansfield, died March; was buried there 21st 1743, aged about

Alexander Dam's wife, of Baslow, was buried there March 1743, aged about 76.

Thomas Wostenholme of Moorwoods died wednesday morning 21st March 1743; buried of good fryday 23^d March at Dronfield.

Alderman Bright, of Chesterfield, died wednesday 19 June 1734; was buried there fryday 21. Was father to Mr. John Bright.

John Duke of Newcastle died Sunday 15 July 1710* at Welbeck. He got a fall from his horse in hunting the stag a few days before.

Mr. Milns, of Tapton, died about 24 of Oc^r. 1717.

Mr. Bagshaw, of Wormel, died about 22 Oc^r. 1717.

I dined at monthly meeting 22 Sep^t. 1743 with Justices.

I dined at Barlow 25 Sep^t.

I dined at Parson Walker's of 29 Sep^t.

M^r. Anthony Demster of Brigg in Lincolnshire, attorney-at-law, my nep. Robert serv'd his clerkship with 5 years, died March 1743.

Mr. Isack Booth of Redford, a grocer, died feb. 1743.

Henry Peet died wednesday 14 March 1743. He married Hue Rippon daughter of Moorhall.

Margaret wife of Joseph Greaves, of Tottley, was buried wednesday 28th March 1744. She was Tho. Bargh's sister of farr lane, and Greaves formerly lived there; aged about 80.

William son of William Webster, of Barlow Lees, died fryday March 23^d; buried at Chesterfield munday 26 1744, aged about a year & 9 weeks

Mary wife of Edward Pearson, of Barlow, buried at Sheffield wednesday 4 April 1744, aged about

* ? 1711. John Holles, eldest son of Gilbert, third Earl of Clare, by Grace, dau. of William Pierrepont, of Thoresby, co. Notts., second son of Robert, Earl of Kingston, was born 9th Jan., 1661-2; succeeded to the estates of his kinsman, Lord Holles of Ifield, and was created Duke of Newcastle 14th May, 1694. Buried in Westminster Abbey, 9th Aug., 1711 (Chester's Registers, W.A., p. 272).

Edward son of George Newton, of High Ashes, died 9 April; was buried at Barlow on fast day 11th April 1744.

George son of Geo. Goodwin, of Barrow Grange, and father of Mr. Goodwin school-master of Boolehill school, died fryday morning 28 April 1744; was 80 years old first of Nov^b last. He lived now and died at Dungworth, a Quacar.

Madam Turner, widow, of Park hall, was buried at Balbrough of Holy thursday 3 May 1744, aged 87 years. She had Mr. Pole to her first husband, Mr. Turner to her last; was called Arthur.

Elizabeth Low, daughter of John Low of Barlow comonside, bapt Jan. 27 1677, died of Sunday night 20th May 1744. Was at Barlow Chappell both forenoon and after; was found dead in bed of munday morning; buried wednesday 23 May. Was 76 last Jan. old.

..... Morphen, who married M^{rs}. Eliz Rirsley (?) sister to M^r Webster wife of Lees, married the 3^d April 1744; went for London next day; began of smal pox 30 day of same month April; died of Whitaunday 18 May 1744.

Adam Needham died tuesday in the night 29 May 1744; buried at Barlow fryday first June, aged

Madam Newton, of Norton, widow, was taken ill at supper 7 of June; died next day; buried at Mickleover near Derby thursday 14th 1744. She was daughter to M^r. Winfield of Hasborrow, and sister to M^{rs}. Turner of Barkhill; left a son and a great estate in land and money.

Samuel Cocker wife's mother was buried at Barlow tuesday 26 June 1744.

Robert Masland's wife, of Oxenrevie common, died 15 Sept; was buried tuesday 18 Sept. at Barlow, 1744.

M^r. John Webster of Chesterfield, tanner, died thursday morning 13 Sep. in his bed. The maid was gone to warm his clothes, and found him dead about half an hour after. He was an honest, religious, charitable man, a sincere friend and loving brother. Buried Sunday about 6 in evening in that church, aged about 54, a batchelor. Buried Sunday 16 Sept. 1744 at Chesterfield.

Nathaniel Walker, brother to Peter Tipping's wife, was buried at Barlow fryday 18 of Sept. 1744; was about 27 years old; never married; liv'd at Sheffield.

Isabell wife of John Holmes and daughter of Joseph Gratton of Brentwood Yate, shoemaker, was buried Sunday 14th Oct. 1744 at Barlow.

Widow wife of Geo. Hukin, and daughter of Hannah Swift, died 1744.

Widow Roger wife of John of Higate house, died 12 Sept. 1744; buried 16 at Dronfield. She was Fenton's daughter of Ounston; aged about 81.

William son of William Soresby, who built the great house in Ches^d, died; was buried Saturday 17 Nov^b 1744, at Chesterfield.

Corpet Bright was buried at Stavely Saturday 17 Nov^b. 1744.

M^r. Greea of Sutton had been steward to late Duke of Kingston, suppost died worth 20,000^l, has left only one daughter, was buried at Sutton Saturday 24 Nov^b. 1744. His daughter married M^r. Robt. Hearnson 12 March 1744.

John son of John Norman, of Rowsley, died at Haddon inn; was buried at Beeley 19 Dec^b. 1744, aged

Mary sister to Richard Hollely of Barlow Lees, and wife of Isaack Joel, died at Storton near Brig in Lincolnshire 19 July 1744. She was servant to M^{rs}. Eliz. Mowe[r] of Newark.

John Cooke, of Kowley, died munday 14 January; buried 16 at Dronfield, aged about

John Dawson buried a girl about ten years old at Barlow 23 Jan. 1744.

Prince Charles 7th Emperor of the Romans died at Munick 20 Jan. 1744,* aged 47 year 6 months and 14 days.

M^r. Thomas Rorleston, clerk of the s[e]w[e]rs, died 30 Jan. 1744.

M^r. Richard Milns, tanner, brother to M^r. James Milns late grocer lived in Chester^d. died wednesday 6th feb. 1744. Left a son and daughter. Aged...

John Babington's wife died fryday 1st feb. 1744; buried at Barlow. John Babington broke tuesday 3^d. Dec^b. 1751.

Midwife wife of Jonathan Slater died 18feb. 1744; buried 21st. at Cherterfield. She kept the post office.

William Key, of Chesterfield, joyner, died 23 feb. buried 25, 1744; was about 78 years old. Parson Walker married his daughter.

M^r. William Blackey of Hastleborrow was buried at Whittington 12 of feb. 1744.

Joseph Wostenholme died sunday night 24 of feb. 1744; buried wednesday 27 feb. He was a barber in Dronfield until he went blind. He made me a tye wig when I was sheriff in 1734.†

M^r. William Milward, of Chesterfield, was buried there on or about 18 feb. 1744; had lost his eyesight and kept his bed about...years; aged about 59.

* 1744-5.—See *Gent. Mag.*, vol. 15, p. 55

† List of Sheriffs for 1734. "Derbyshire. George Mower, esq."

Edensor, son of Geo. Stephenson, of Ounston, was buried at Dronfield 7^h March 1744. He died at Sheffield unmarried.

M^{rs}. Hide of Chester^d. buried munday 17 March 1744. M^r. Rossington of Dronfield married her daughter.

M^{rs} wid. of Mason watchmaker, and daughter of Tho^s. Watts of Cutthrope, died Sunday 17 March 1744

Robert Watts, son of Thomas, died Sunday 31 March 1745, at Cutthorpe. He was a tanner.

Sexton of Dronfield died.

M^{rs}. Ash, a maiden gentlewoman, died 12 April, in morning, 1745; buried at Ches^d.

Parson of Whittington wife died sunday 12 May 1745; was buried there tuesday 14th.

M^r. Abraham Calton died at Morton and buried at Leverton on tuesday 11 June 1745.

Godfrey Stephenson, of Barlow, died about ten a'clock of saturday night; buried munday 24 June. being Midsummer day. Left one son and two daughters, 1745.

John, son of Godfrey Booker, of four lane ends, died at Barlow 29 June 1745; was about 23 years.

M^{rs}. Dickens wid. died fryday in the night 2 of Aug^t., buried munday 5 Aug^t. 1745, aged 68. She kept the sign of Falcon inn in Chesterfield.

John Browne, keeper of Arom Park near Newark, was buried on or about Sunday 15 Sep^r. 1745, at Arom.

M^r. Tho^s. Middleton, of Eyam, was buried...of Nov^b. there 1745.

Joshua Middleton, son of Thomas of Moorhall, died wednesday 13 Nov^b., buried at Barlow friday 15 Nov^b. 1745, aged 63.

Hannah daughter of George Croshaw of Barlow, and wife of Peter Booker, was buried at Barlow wednesday 20 Nov^b. 1745. Left two children.

Michael son of Michael Key and Eliz: died at Grange wednest; buried at Barlow on saturday 30th Nov^b. 1745, aged...

John son of Justice Stones, of Mosbar, died about 8 of wednesday morning 27 Nov^b. buried fryday at Eckington, 1745.

Ellen wife of William Shaw of Branton, and nurse to my wife of 4 of her children, died fryday 13th of Dec^b. 1745; buried at Brampton Sunday 15. Sett of her coffin 74 years old. She died suddenly.

Peter Owen, of Cowley, died friday 13 Dec^b., buried 16 at Dronfield.

M^r. Tucker Tucker*, who married M^r. Buck daughter of Rotheram, died of 14 Dec^b.; was buried there munday 16 Dec^b. 1745.

John Low, shoemaker, died Jan. 1745 at Ches^d.

M^r. John Smith. of Sumersat, died January 1745. He married M^r. Carver's daughter, and left one daughter.

Joseph Gill, of Handle park, died Jan. 1745.

M^r. Alex: Emerson, of Redford, died of smal poe January 1745.

M^r. Thomas Inman died wednesday 19th feb. 1745, in the night; was buried at Chesterfield Sunday 23^d. aged about 70. Was brother to Geo. & Samuel Inman. He had dined at Orn: Wilkins that day; died in about an hour.

M^r. Robert Griffin's wife was buried at Kellam 18 feb. 1745.

Tho^s. Gilverthorpe wife died at Barlow...1745.

Thomas Adkisson, son of John of Barlow Grange, died Sunday in night 9th March 1745; buried at Holmsfield 12th. aged 81 and about 4 months. He was baptized new years day 1665. He lived with M^r. Robert Mower until he died in 75. Lived with his widow about 2 years. Tho^s. Adkisson then came to Merchant Geo. Mower, lived with him until he died in 1688; then lived with M^r. Robert Mower of Woodseats, my father, who died 3^d Dec^b. 1708; then lived with me until Ladyday 1710; then took a farm of M^r. Rob^t. Watts of Carledge; some years after went into Poor-house at Holmsfield; was a many years, then dyed there. He never married.

Parson Walker's mother died at Dronfield wednesday 12, buried saturday 15th March 1745 at Hedges Chappel, aged 85 years within about 3 weeks or a month.

Lady Eliz: Hastings at Ledstone died fryday before Christmas day 1739.†

* Tooker Biggs son of Matthew Biggs, of Rotherham, by Catherine dau. of Charles Tooker, of Moorgate, assumed the surname of Tooker on becoming heir to his uncle of that name, he married Frances dau. of Samuel Buck esq., of Rotherham (See ped. Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. II. p. 25.)

† Commonly called Lady Betty Hastings, the Benefactress. She was a daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. and coh. of Sir John Lewys of Ledston. She died 22 Dec., 1739, unmarried. A representation of her monument and a copy of a Latin inscription thereon are given in Whitaker's *Loids and Elmete*, p. 145. Inscription on her leaden coffin in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. x., p. 36.

Parson Hirst of Clayworth was buried in feb....1745, Nottinghamshire.

Mary wife of John Marple died 4 April, buried munday 7 at Barlow. She was daughter of Matthew Swindle, shoemaker, aged turned 62, April 1746.

Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary White of Joanegate, and wife of John Merrill, died about 12 at noon of wednesday 9 April 1746; buried fryday 11th, aged about...

Peter Turner, brother of Mary White, was buried at Eckington munday 14th April 1746. He was a tanner some time; since lived at Knowls in Holmsfield lordship.

The wife of old John Bennet, of Crook, died 5 May at night; was buried of Ascension day 8 May 1746. She was daughter of old Ric^d. Lee, and sister to Richard Lee now alive.

Eliz: daughter of Mr. Smith of Handle, steward to L^d. James Cavendish, was taken ill as she went home from evening prayer of Whitsunday 18 May 1746; died next day at evening 19; buried at Staveley 21, aged 24.

Easter, daughter of John Reney, and wife [corrected to 'Wid.'] of Samuel Newton a nayler, died 3^d June about 12 at noon; buried 14th at Barlow, 1746, aged about 78. Samuel Newton, her husband, buried 24 March 1731, aged about 55.

John son of John Haworth of Stubberley hall died...of June 1746, aged about 18 years.

Mr. Joseph Fisher, barber in Newark died...June 1746.

John son of John Hawsworth, of Stumperley hall near Sheffield, buried Sunday 15 June 1746, aged 18.

Ann, wife of Geo. Crowshaw, of Barlow, died in about 2 hours after taken ill of Sunday night 22^d June 1746; buried Wednesday 25, aged about...

John, son of Thos. Calton, Coalegreen by Dronfield, who lived at Button hill, hanged his self there on fryday 20th June 1746.

John, son of Richard Calton of Chesterfield Attorney-at Law, died of a fever at London...July 1746. He had a ensign's comission.

George Nayler, son of John of Moor hall, died tuesday in night 12 Aug^t. 1746; buried 14 at Barlow. He was a daytalemán to me; had been for a many years; would have been 58 next December beginning. He was baptis^d. 31 Dec^b 16.

Ralph Bullock died at Ounston about 12 clock 7 May in night; buried at Dronfield tuesday 9th May 1727.

William Hibert cutt his self in the leg as he was felling wood in Crange Wood; was found dead there 21st. Nov^b. 1716.

William, son of Francis Outram, of Rumling street; died saturday in morning about 17 January 1719.

Peter Tipping died sunday morning 17 Aug^t. about 3 in morning; was 39 years old 26 March last, 1746. His father Peter was 88, his grandfather was about 86, called Thomas; all buried at Barlow.

Anthony Haslam, formerly a hosier in London, gentleman, died thursday 4 Sept. buried 7th. at Chesterfield, aged about...1746.

Grace, daughter of Emanuel Pidwell, of Bolehill, died 9th Sept^r; buried at Barlow 11th; bapt. 24 March 1688; aged about 62, 1746.

George, son of Isaack Joel of Sturton near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, died about feb. 1745, aged about....He was my godson.

John Jowit was bit by his mad catt, died on Mich. day, Sept. 29; buried at Dronfield first Oct. 1746. About two years since it was believed he poysned his house-keeper; was tryed at Derby and acquitted; died raging mad.

Mr. Masterson, Parson of Baslow, was buried saturday 4 Oct. 1746 there.

Mr. Ben. Steer,* of Sheffield, was buried Sunday 16 Nov^b. 1746.

Edward Nadeing, of Cuthorpe, died saturday night 22^d. Nov^b. 1746. His widow married.

Mr. Vincent Air of Woodhous near Dronfield wife died 9 of Dec^b. 1746; buried at Newbold Chappel thursday 11 Dec^b. 1746.

Godfry, son of Henry Dam, of Unthank, died wednesday about noon 17 Dec^b. 1746; buried at Holmsfield.

Widow Blackey, wife of Geor. buried at Barlow, died...1746.

Madam Simpson of Renishaw,† widow, and mother of Parson Simpson of Stocke died 6 feb. 1746; buried at Babworth. Her husband died 19 years before.

Sunday 8 feb. 1746, Job son of Job Bradley both stationers of Chesterfield, died that night; was buried wednesday 11 feb.; he had been alderman.

Isaack Scot, gardiner of Redford, was buried there feb....1746.

* A mercer—brother to Wm. Steer, vicar of Ecclesfield, and Charles Steer, the rector of Handsworth.

† Elizabeth, widow of John Simpson, of Eckington, gent., and daughter of Francis Stringer, Esq., of Sutton-upon-Lound, Notts. Her son was the Rev. John Simpson, of Stoke, co. Derby, and Babworth, Notts.

James Champion, a roper and flaxdresser in Chester^d. died in 1746. He married Mr. Moresby's sister of Ounston.

Mr. Tho^s. Wigley who was clerk to Mr. Richard Calton in Ches^d. was buried at Nottingham feb....1746. He married Mr. Lucas daughter of Hasland, aged...

Mr. Thomas Roberts was buried at Derby March... 1746. Alderman Clarke of Ches^d. married his sister; was not married; about... of age.

Samuel, son of Sam^l. Derby butcher at Ches^d. died fryday 13 March 1746 unmarried, aged about 26. He broke his leg.

Margaret wife of John Crook was buried at Dronfield 18 March 1746. She was daughter of William Goodwin of Moorhall; aged about 36 years.

Robert Stephenson, of Highlighty, died wednesday morning 2^d June 1736; never married; aged 88 years; was buried at Barlow fryday 4. His bro. Richard was buried Oct.^r. 5 1734 at Barlow.

Mr. John Singleton, of Cuthorpe, apothecary and distiller of hartshorn and simple waters,* died Sunday 22 March, at 10 at night; was buried at Brampton of Ladyday 1747, aged about 80 years old.

Abraham Wilson, of Lideyate, died 24 March; buried 27, 1747.

.....Wattson of Dore buried Ladyday 1747

Thomas Gregory died thursday 26 March 1747; had 3 wives; had children only by first; buried at Barlow saturday night 28, aged about 102 years.

Francis Bunting, of Yolgrave, died wednesday first of April; was buried there fryday 3^d, 1747.

Mr. Geo. Cowlishaw, steward to Mr. Clarke of Sutton, died munday 6th of April 1747; buried

Thomasa taylor at Sheffield drop'd down dead as he plaid at penniprick 3^d May 1747.

Richard Webster, of Oxenrakes common, died tuesday morning 12 May 1747: buried at Barlow thursday 14; he had worked some years since for me; aged about 69.

Munday 11th May 1747. Died at his seat, Stapleford near Nottingham, Burlace Warren esquire, member in the present parlement for the said town.

Mr. Levintz, a justice of peace, died on or about 11th May 1747, at Bilby near Retford. Grove was his.

John Rider, parish clark of Brampton church, died first June; buried there on tuesday 2^d June 1747.

Mr. John Tomson died Sunday 7th June; buried at Ches^d. 9 tuesday; he was Mr. Soresby's clark, 1747; he came from London.

Carver Evou's wife died of Saturday night, about...the 13 June 1747: buried at Dronfield 14. Tom Young was her first husband. She nursed my daughter Mary at her house at Dronfield. She was daughter to James Watts of Dronfield.

Easter, wife of Joseph Simson, clark of Barlow, died Saturday morning 20 June; buried 22^d, 1747. She was born at masbar (?). Aged 62 years.

Mr.Hollins wife died wednesday 15 July 1747; buried at Ches^d....She was Mr. Will: Soresby's wife, and daughter of Rafe Naylor. She was buried Saturday 17 Nov^r. 1747. She had no child by Soresby, but a son born by Hollins saturday June...1747.

Mr.Pyot died tuesday 14 July 1747; buried at.....He married Mr. Milns' daughter of Highfield; was a counsellor and alderman of Chesterfield.

William Medhurst esq^r. a justice for West Rideing of Yorkshire and merchant in Leeds, died suddenly at Buxt[on] thursday 16 July 1747.

Dorothy Stephenson, of Barlow, was buried there thursday 18 Aug^t. 1747, aged about...

Ann Hancock, wife of Thomas, buried at Barlow Sunday 16 of August 1747. Her maiden name was Gill; aged about ..

Job son of Job Bradley of Ches^d., died 21 of Aug^t.; buried 23 1747. His grandfather was Job, and all stationers. His father died 9 feb. 1747.

Anthony Mason, blacksmith of Bramton, died 29 August 1747.

Geo. Tupman baker of Chesterfield died 3^d of Sep^t. 1747; buried 5 day there.

Thomas Rulland's wife died saturday 5 Sep^t.; buried 7th day 1747.

Henry Dam, of Unthank, died Thursday 17 Sep^t. 1747; buried of Saturday 19 at Holmesfield, aged about...

* Popularly herb waters. Simple signifies a single ingredient in a medicine; a drug.

I do remember an apothecary

.....whom late I noted

.....culling of simples.

Romeo and Juliet, act. v.

Anthony Pearse died at London wednesday about noon 16 Sept. 1747, aged about 58. He was a baker at Dronfield; folled buying and selling horses.

John Salt, of Dronfield, died saturday 24 Oct. 1747; formerly kept Edensor inn; aged about 74.

John Chapman died at London Oct....1747; he lived with me some years since; aged about...

Seth Ellis, parson of Bramton, died Oct....1747, aged 74 years.

Godfrey Fox of Dronfield, woodcutter, was taken ill of tuesday morning 10th Nov^b; died next morning; buried there...1747.

Joseph Silcock was buried at Ches^d. sunday 15 Nov^b. 1747.

Mr. Richard Hall, brother to Mr. Hall of Mansfield-Woodhouse, died at Retford; buried at Otswell tuesday 17 Nov^b. 1747, aged....He died 15 day.

Paul Fox, of Chesterfield, died 20 Nov^b. 1747. He was a butcher about 40 years.

Mary Goodwin, who was servant to us, married Siddal a collier at Ches^d., died thursday 20 Nov^b. in childbed; burried there of friday, 1747.

Mr. Jackson, breaser in Ches^d., buried his wife fryday 21 Nov^b. 1747; she died in childbed.

Justice Bagshaw lady died fryday 4 Dec^b; buried 8 day 1747. She was Captain Gill daughter of Oakes, called Elis: aged about 71.

Robert Sykes wife was buried of tuesday 15 Dec^b. 1747 at Dronfield. Lived at Sumerley; she was old Mrs. Webster daughter of Lees.

Sarah Roberts, of Moorhall, died at Sheffield Sunday morning about ten; buried 12 January 1747, aged...

Henry Franceys, mayor of Derby, died on New Year's day 1747; was apothecary, very eminent; was very remarkable for his grand entertainments to the nobility and gentry. Aged 72 years.

Mr. Heathcote mother of Chester^d. died at Morton fryday 15 January; buried there 18, 1747. aged 85.

Elizabeth wife of John Swift, of Crowhole, died Wednesday night 20th Jan^r. 1747; buried 22^d.

Thomas Rodgers, brother to Mr. Joseph Rogers of Kowley, died...was buried fryday 29 January 1747, aged about 72 years.

John Wagstaff, of Brendwood yate, died 27 Janury 1747; buried at Barlow wednesday 3^d feb. aged 58

My nep. Edmund, parson of Clarborough and Haton, died of Candlemas day 2^d feb. 1747; * buried at Clarborough friday 5 of feb. 1747. If he had lived until 23^d March next he had been 36 years old. He was born at Newark Sunday 23^d of March 1711 six minutes before ten at night. He was buried in his great granfather Brown's grave in chancell. Had a coach and hearse with 6 horses each to attend him.

(To be continued.)

* In another MS. "Edmund, son of Edmund Mower sope boyler, Newark, parson of Clarborough and Haton, died at his house at Whinleys."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. JOHN'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 161.)

1626. William Walker and Anne Salter, mar. 28 Dec. (27.)

(27.) William S., the father of Anne, was an "attorney-at-lawe," and as William S., gent., took up his freedom 27 Sept. 1600, and without filling any of the intermediate municipal offices, was elected a member of the first twelve in the place of Leonard Palmer, who was dismissed at his own request, 27 Sept., 1601. He filled the office of Alderman in 1601-2, 1603-4, and 1617-8. As will be seen by the following extracts from the municipal records he was a useful man: 1591, Nov. 2. At this hall, on the "mocon" of Mr. Alderman (Robt. Shute), with the consent of all assembled, William Salter was elected Town Clerk for life. A year or two after he had his appointment confirmed, which is thus recorded:—"Memorand. that [on the] nyne and twentieth daye of Septemb^r inst. in y^e seven and thirtieth yeare of the raigne of o^r most gratiose sovraigne Ladye Queene Elizabeth, Robt. Meddowes, Alderman, Reginalde Harrison, Willm. Watson, and Leonde Pallmer, with other comburgesses, have accordinge to y^e Queene's ma^{tes} Lres Patent lately granted, elected and chosen Thomas Balguy, esquire, to be Recorder of this towne duringe his naturall leiff, and also allowe unto him yearlye for his paines fortye shillings; and we doe also elect and choose Willm. Salter, gentleman, to be Clarke of the Peace wth in y^e saide towne, during his naturall leiff, and also allowe unto him yearlye for his paines fortye shillings." This appointment he resigned, 12th Jac. I. During the second time he occupied the Aldermanic chair, "the charter being renewed, and divers new grants by the Kynge ma^{tes} thereunto added, was published and openly read to the coalitie," at a Hall held on 24 Aug., 1604. On the 24 Aug., 1631, the Hall appointed him one of the collectors of the tax called fifteenths, for this parish. In Nov. of the same year, I find he was charged with "opposing as a Justice of the Peace, in open sessions, the assessment of fines upon persons convicted of offences, and, especially, upon victuallers for breach of assize of ale and beer. In defence, he alleged that all he had done in the matter brought against him was, that he had advised Mr. Alderman to tax the fines alluded to, with the advice of the comburgesses, and had spoken for mitigation or increase of the fines as he thought the cause required. He was committed to the Fleet until he should make his submission as the Earl of Exeter (the Recorder), should think fit. By virtue of a letter from the Privy Council he was, on May 21, 1632, dismissed from his office as a comburgess and Justice of the Peace; and Thomas Palmer, fellmonger, a capital burgess, was elected in his room. The attainder was subsequently reversed; for, at a meeting of the Hall in Oct. 1644, it was declared that the dismissal of Rich. Butcher, in 1634, and William Salter, 21 May, 8 Car. I., "to be void and none effect. In the Churchwarden's books for this parish, sub anno 1623-4, credit is given "for 8 strike of Lime to M^r. Salter, ij^s viij^d, paid for two theales and three bordes and five other peices of tymber used about the pulpit and M^r. Salter's seate, 8^s vj^d. For nailes used about the same work, 2s. 4d. Among the burials from St. Martin's par. reg^s, I found the two following entries: "1631 Isabell, y^e wife of William Salter, y^e 6 Aug.; 1633 M^r. William Salter, y^e 27 Sept." In the first volume of the parish register of St. John's is this entry, dated 1602, relative to Mrs. Salter:—"Whereas there is a lycense to eate flesh upon fyve days granted to Isabell the wife of Willm. Salter, gent., being notoriously subject to sickness and wth child, dated the 15th day of March, 1602, and the cause thereof contynewing still the viijth dayes after, &c.; and therefore the said lycense to endure still untill full recoverie of the ptie, therefore the said lycense is recorded in the church book the eyghth day after the date thereof, beinge the xxijth day of March, in y^e year aforesaid in the pr^{se}nce of the Churchwardens, John Tod, Thomas Lytler, his L mark." John Salter, jr., took up his freedom, 10 Oct., 1618; and, at the same time, was appointed collector of the 15th by the Hall for this parish. George S., gent., another son of William as free born, was freely admitted to the freedom of the town 28 July, 1627; was constable for the parish of All Saints', 1637-8; and elected a capital burgess 28 Aug., 1638. Feb. 17th,

1626. William Crumwell, bur. 12 Nov. (28.)
 1626-7. Robert Falkner, y^e sonne of Abrahā Falkner, bur. 14 Jan. Joseph, y^e sonne of Abraham Falkner, bapt. 24 Apl., 1630.
 „ Anthony Browne and Joane Halstead, mar. 29 Jan.
 1627. Anthony Jackson and Bridget Crumwell were mar. y^e 23 of Octob.
 „ James, the sonne of Jeremy Cole, bapt. 14 of Julie.
 „ Alice, y^e dau. of Will. Walker, bapt. y^e 14 of Oct.
 1627-8. William, y^e sonne of William Anthony, bapt. 20 Marche.
 „ Dorothy Norris, bur. 20 Feb. (29.)
 „ Jacob, y^e sonne of Abraham Falkner, bapt. Mar. 22.
 1628. Nathaniell, y^e sonne of John Reynolds, bapt. y^e 6 of Aprill, bur. y^e 10th.
 „ Sara, y^e dau. of Chas. Dale, bapt. 13 of July. (30.)
 „ Mary, daughter of John Cole, bapt. 7 of Sept.
 1629. Mary, y^e dau. of John Reynolds, bapt. 29 March.

23 Chas. I. (1647-8), I find this record entered in the book—"George Salter a capitall burgess of this towne or borrough, because accordinge to his p^rmise he did not appeare at St. Thomas' day last, and desire to hold his place of a capitall burgesse, is dismisshed from the said place of a capitall burgesse." At the same time, the Corporate body dismissed other members who were friends to the cause of royalty. In 1636, letters patent were granted by Charles I. to Henry (Grey), Earl of Stamford, to erect a common brewhouse at Stamford; and the Corporation made an order that none but Thos. Watson, gent., Edw. Camocke, gent., Geo. Salter, gent., Christ. Weaver, gent., Wm. Azlocke, and Robt. Nease, "were fitt to be common maltsters in Stamford." In St. Martin's, par. regs., a license to eat flesh in Lent, dated 27, and registered on Mar. 29, 1633, was granted to Mary Salter, and one of the witnesses of the registration was Will. Salter, Churchwarden. A John Salter, gent., took up his freedom, 16 July, 1635. In St. Martin's, par. regs., I found the following entries: "1628, William, y^e sonne of Will. Salter, bapt. y^e xi. May. 1631, Isabel, y^e wife of Will. Salter, bur. y^e xxvi. of Aug. 1633, Mary, y^e daughter of Will. Salter, bapt. y^e xiiij of June. 1638, Mr. William Salter, bur. y^e xxviij. of Sept. 1636, Anne, y^e wife of George Salter, y^e 1st July."

(28.) William Crumwell, probably his son, no trade named, as free born, was admitted to freedom 19 Dec., 1660.

(29.) During this year (1876), I had an opportunity of inspecting the par. regs. of Tickencote, Rutland, the first entry in which is dated 1575. In it I found the following entries, but am unable to say whether they were of any kin to the bell-founders family or not. "1635-6, Kenelme Norris, son of Kenelme Norris and Margerie, bapt. xiiij. Feb.; John, son of same, bapt. 4 June, 1637; Margaret, wife of Kenelme Norris, bur. 5 Nov., 1637; and Kenelme Norris, bur. 5 Dec., 1637." I may add that Tickencote is only a little over two miles from Stamford on the great north road.

(30.) Charles D. was elected by the parish in vestry. Overseer of the poor, 6 Apl., 1618; overseer, alias collector for y^e poor. 30 Mar., 1635; Overseer of Hieways, 1631; Sidesman, 17 Apl., 1618; 17 Apl., 1620; 2 Apl., 1621; and 29 Mar., 1619; Churchwarden, 22 Apl., 1622. Charles, son of the last, and the Token issuer, was appointed Collector for the poor of the parish, 26 March, 1649; Sidesman, 15 Apl., 1650; Churchwarden, 31 Mar., 1651; and 19 April, 1652; and Overseer of Highways, 1653. Thos. Dale was Sheriff of Rutland in 36 Hen. 6 (1457), and John Dale in 9th Edw. 4 (1469). In the 21st Eliz. (1579), Sir Henry Sidney, knt., K.G., Lord Deputy of Ireland and father of Sir Philip S., alienated by license the manor of Manton and Teeksoore (Tixover), to Michael Lewis, who dying, s. p. 4, June 26, E. (1584), it descended to his brother and heir, Clement Lewis, who in 33 E. (1591), obtained license to alienate it to William Kirkham; the latter, 37 E. (1593), obtained license to alienate it to Roger Dale, then of Collyweston, co. Northamp., esq., which he did by deed of feoffment dated 1st Apl., 37 E., and by a fine levied, Otab. Mich., 2 Jac. I. (1604.) Charles D., esq., grandson of Roger, left at his death 4 daus., his co-heirs, two of which being within age, certain trustees were enabled by special act of parliament held at Westminster, 31 Car., 2 (1679), to sell the family estates. Manton was sold in 1682 to Abraham Wright, Clerk; and Tixover, to Henry Stafford, of Blatherwyck, co. Northants., esq., whose lineal descendant still possesses it. In Tickencote par. reg. I found the following entries relative to a family of the same name: "1709-10, William Dale and Elizabeth Dale, mar., Jan. 16. Ralph, son of the above, bapt. and bur., Sept. 26, 1712; Margery, bapt. July 28, 1719; Ann, bur. Aug. 4, 1722; William, bapt. Mar. 11, 1722-3; Ralph, bapt. Sept. 27, 1724; Elizabeth, wife of William Dale, bur. Jan. 21, 1725-6; Liddia, their daughter, bur. 1 Oct., 1733 and William Daile bur. Nov. 16, 1740."

1629. Isabell, y^e wife of Christopher Blithe, bur. y^e 2 of May.
 " Thomas Wolph and ffrances Salter, mar. the first of Nov. (31.)
 " Christopher Blithe and Margaret ffoe, mar. the 26 of Nov.
 1629-30. Jane, y^e dau. of Michael fisher, bapt. 6 of Jan. (32.)
 1630. Ann, y^e dau. of Chas. Dale, bur. y^e 1st of Nov.
 1631. Edmund, y^e sonne of Charles Dale, bapt. the 2 of April, bur. 18 Dec., 1632.
 " Edward y^e sonne and ffrances the dau. of John Reynolds, bapt. the 25 of July,
 " Edw. bur. 31st.
 1632. Rebeckah, dau. of Chas. Dale, bapt. 11 Nov.
 " Andrew, y^e sonne of William Emblin, bapt. 2 Dec.
 " John Salter and Margaret Porter, mar. the 28 day of March.
 1633. Theodosia, dau. of William and Susana Emblin, bapt. Sept. y^e 20, Frances, y^e
 " dau. of William Emblin, bapt. Sept. 20, bur. 4 Oct.
 " Francis, y^e sonne of Francis Key, of Hornsey, in Cambridgeshire, bapt. Oct.
 " y^e 3.
 " Jane flower, y^e wife of Edw. flower, bur. y^e 4 of July.
 " Joane Lambard, the wife of John Lambard, bur. y^e 28 of Sept.
 " William Emblin, baker, bur. y^e 5 Nov.
 " John Reynolds, clark, bur. y^e 2 of July. (33.)
 1634. Edmund, y^e sonne of Charles Dale and Margaret his wife, was bapt. y^e 31 of
 " May.
 " Thomas, y^e sonne of Thomas and Frances Wolph, bapt. y^e ij of Dec.
 " Thomas, y^e sonne of Thomas and Frances King, bapt. y^e 28 Dec.
 1634. Rebeckah, the dau. of Essex Faulkner, bur. Mar. 3.
 "the wife of Mr. John Dexter, bur. Mar. 7. (34.)
 " Elenor, the Wife of Mr. Peter May (x) etrucht, bur. Mar. 23.

(31.) In 1634, Thos. Wolph and Richard Royce were the Churchwardens; and on retiring from office at the end of his term, the former enters in the vestry-book a list of the books left for his successor to be accounted for, and, among others, is a "faire bible in folio, a service faire in quarto, Bishop Jewel his workes, and Erasmus paraphrase upon y^e foure evangelists and y^e Acts of y^e Apostles chained to a deske with two chains. Thos. was bound apprentice, 4 Mar., 1620-1, to Richard Wolph, grocer; took up his freedom 7 Apl., 1627; Constable for this parish, 8 and 9 Car. I.; and elected a capital Burgess, 4 Mar., 19 Car. I. He was like his father, Richard, a firm supporter of the royal cause.

(32.) Samuel F. was appointed Overseer for the Highways for this parish, 29 Mar., 1619; and overseer of the poor, 1613-4.

(33.) In the parish account book I find the following disbursements to the rector, and others of the same family name. "1629, Itm. to Ralph Reynolds for iiij new ropes (bell) vjs. viiij. 1632, It. to Mr. Reynolds for writings y^e register, ijs. 1633, It. for ringinge at y^e buriall of Mr. Reynolds, js. vjd. It. for Mr. Reynolds writings, js. 1634, It. for a horse and man for Mrs. Reynolds when she went to Cottesmore, js. vjd." Humphrey R., chandler, and one of the issuers of the Stamford series of 17th cent. tradesmen's tokens, took up his freedom, 24 Oct., 1644, in which year he served the office of Collector for the poor, for the parish; parish constable, 1644-5; Sidesman, 1646; Churchwarden, 1648; elected a capital Burgess, 17 Feb., 1646-7; Chamberlain, 1656-7; and removed from the Council Chamber, Oct. 7, 1659, by virtue of a writ of mandamus. During his life, Master Humphrey appears to have paid but little respect to either municipal or ecclesiastical authorities of the day. According to the Session rolls, I find Humphrey was pursuant to the verdict of the jury of the clerk of the market, Oct. 12, 1664, fined "Vs. for havinge his fower single pounds, two half pounds, and two quarters too light." On the 5th Apl., 1665, his name with that of Humphrey Allen Reynolds were presented to the jury, they having absented themselves from attending their parish church (St. John's), for the space of three months.

(34.) Thos. D., pewterer, paid xs. and took up his freedom 20 Sept., 38 Eliz. His name occurs for the first time 17th Oct., 3 Jac. I., in the books as a capital Burgess; Sidesman, 1607-8; and Overseer of the poor in 1610. John D., brazier, admitted to freedom 26 Oct., 1623, and designated a pewterer; elected a capital Burgess in the room of John Wade, dec., 27 Aug., 1636; Sidesman, 1631. He was dec. in 24 Car. I., as on 28 Aug. in that year, one John Wright, baker, was elected in his room. John D., pewterer, took up his freedom 26 Oct., 1650, and elected a cap. bur., 26 Aug., 1652. He subsequently became a com Burgess, as I find John Dexter, gent., was so, in pursuance of the powers vested in the Royal commissioners, Aug. 29, 1662, before alluded to.

(To be continued.)

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Vol. I.

NUMB. 8.

THE
DERBY *Post-Man,*
 OR A
 Collection of the most material Occurrences
Foreign and Domestick ;
 Together with
 An Account of *TRADE*

To be continued Weekly.

Thursday, January 19. 1720.



DERBY: Printed by *S. Hodgkinson* near *St. Warburg's Church*;
 where Advertisements and Letters of Correspondents are taken
 in, and all manner of Books Printed. [Price Three-half-pence.]

AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTE ON THE FIRST DERBY NEWSPAPER.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE subject of the history of the Derbyshire newspaper press, with chronological list, and notices of newspapers published in that county, has been a matter that has occupied much of my attention for many years, and I hoped, and fully intended whenever opportunity offered, and time would permit, to give the result of my collections in these pages. I perceive, with much gladness, that the same subject has also occupied the attention of one well capable of doing it justice. Mr. Alfred Wallis, whose contributions to the third volume of the Transactions of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, contains much interesting matter, and will, to some extent, serve as the groundwork of a larger and more extended compilation.

In that article, I see Mr. Wallis gives a "reduced fac-simile of the first page or title" of No. 10, of "*The Derby Post Man*," which he says is the earliest he has been able to meet with. As I happen to be well acquainted with *two* earlier numbers, and as every item connected with these old and excessively rare newspapers is of importance, I have determined to carry out a portion of my long-cherished plan, by giving my notes upon them in the present number of the "RELICUARY," and to accompany that notice by a full size, and scrupulously accurate, fac-simile of the title-page of one of them. This was carefully drawn and engraved, letter by letter, and line by line, by myself twenty years or more ago, but has been put aside all this time, until opportunity offered of having other fac-similes executed.

It may be well, before describing these two numbers of *The Derby Post-Man*, to note that a number of *The Post Boy* for October 16th, 1712, is in existence, and is surmised to be the precursor of *The Derby Post-Man*.

The two numbers which I now proceed to describe are No. 7 for "Thursday, January 12, 1720," and No. 8 for "Thursday, January 19, 1720." The first of these is carefully preserved in the Wisbech Museum, and from it I made a careful transcript, word for word, in 1871, when preparing for the *Art Journal* my account of that marvellously fine and valuable collection of objects of Art and antiquity. The other belonged to my late valued friend, Thomas Bateman, and is, I trust, still preserved, in spite of the many lamentable changes that have taken place in the localization and otherwise of the treasures he so loved while alive. The title-pages are exactly the same, with the exception of the number and date. I now proceed to describe the latest of the two.

The newspaper consists of twelve pages, the paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and the type occupying $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The first page is the title, of which the fac-simile, already alluded to, is given on Plate XXIV. On the second page (back of title) the only matter printed is the following—

ADVERTISEMENT.

* * Below the sign of the Bell in Sadler-gate, Derby, lives Jeremiah Roe, who continues to make and sell all sorts of Perriwigs after the newest Mode, and at the most reasonable Rates, and where may be had the Royal bitter Tincture, highly approved for preserving all the Disorders in the Head and Stomach ; Price One Shilling each Bottle.

Page 8 has, at its head, a head-piece composed of type border. The reading of the entire number I now, for the first time, reprint, feeling sure that by so doing, I am doing good service, not only to collectors, but to all who take an interest in the history of the early newspaper press of this kingdom, and in local enquiries.

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The Derby *Post-Man*, &c.

The Prices of Goods at Bearkey are as follows

Wheat ...	17s to 28s	per Quarter.
Rye ...	15s to 16s	"
Barley ...	17s to 18s	"
Malt ...	18s to 27s	"
Oats ...	11s to 14s	"
Beans ...	19s to 24s	"
Hogs Peas	16s to 17s	"
Rape Seed	13/ 14s to 15/	s per Last.
Hops ...	2/ 10s to 3/	

Christened Males 195 Females 223 In all 479.
Increased in the Burials this Week 1.

Casualties,

Found dead in the River of Thames at St. Catherine by the Tower 1. Killed 3, one by a Coach, one by the fall of a Wall at St. James's in Westminster, and one at St. Margaret Westminster. Overlaid 1.

From St. James's Evening Post, Jan. 5.
Stockholm, Dec. 14. O. S.

On the 4th Instant an Officer came hither from Kappleswick, and brought an Account, that Subaltern officer of the Czar's Life-Guards was arrived there from Finland, with a Letter from that Prince for the King, which he desired Leave to come
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hither to Edwin ; accordingly the Senate gave forthwith Orders for conducting him to the Place, and an Express was at the same Time to the King (who was gone a Hunting to a Place 15 Leagues from hence) to acquaint him therewith, which hasten'd his Majesties return. The Muscovite Officer arrived the Day before, accompanied by a Trumpeter and a Servant, and is the same

Person who was here with Adjutant-General Romanzoff, as his Interpreter. On the 8th while the King was out of Town, Count Fregtaz notified to Count Horn by his Master the Emperor's Order that his Imperial Majesty had now fully determined to send his Plenipotentiaries to Brunswick very shortly, and desired that his Swedish Majesty would also send his Plenipotentiaries forthwith to the Congress; and in case the Czar could not be brought to just and reasonable Terms of Peace, his Imperial Majesty would then be ready to enter into such measures as should be found proper for obliging the Czar by Arms to agree to such conditions as shall be judg'd honourable for Sweden.

Stockholm, Dec. 21. On the 15th Instant, Count Horn desired a Conference with the British and Foreign Ministers residing here, and acquainted them that seeing another Messenger was lately come hither from Petersburg, he was directed by his Swedish Majesty to declare to them, that the Errand he came upon was only to bring a Letter which the Czar had thought fit to send as an Answer to one his Swedish Majesty wrote lately to that Prince by his Adjutant General Romanzoff; but that the Czars Letter contained little more than a Repetition of his former Proposals; only now he shews some Inclination to agree upon a General Cartel for the exchange of Prisoners, which he before Declin'd. And that upon this last Account, the King had resolved to send Auditor General Dahlman back with the Muscovite Officer to receive Proposals, and they set out accordingly the 17th at Night for Petersburg.

Rome, Dec. 28. On Christmas Day the Pope consecrated the Swords and Hats which are usually sent Roman Catholic Princes. The same Day the Pontiff sent 8 Dishes and Baskets with Fruits to the Pretender's Lady, who perceiving Symptons of her approaching Delivery, keeps her Chamber, and is constantly attended by the Princess Ursini and Piombino.

Genoa, Dec. 28. The Master of two Dutch Ships which arrived here

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here from Arch-Angel report, that they met in Streights 50 Transports and a Spanish Man of War going to the Coasts of Valentia and Catalonia to embark Troops for Africa.

Marseilles, Dec. 23. Since the 13th Instant the Sickness here is so far abated, that only three or four Persons die in a Day. It was observed to our great amazement, that when the Plague was most raging, and its Heghth, it encreased with the Moon, and decreased in its Wane, which is now in like manner perceived in the Country, from whence several wealthy Persons who spent the whole Summer at their Country Seats are returned to this Town. However, the Inhabitants converse together with the utmost circumspection. Great part of the Cargoes of the last two Ships arrived here, has been brought ashore, and the Lading of several Barks and other Vessels will also be landed, as soon as they have

finished Quarantine without the Harbour. Guards are kept at all our Gates, and only such are admitted as can produce authentick Certificates of Health.

Geneva, Dec. 30. The Letters from Aix give an Account that the Contagion continued to destroy a great many Persons, but after it had rain'd two Days together, the Air grew so clear and wholesome, that not above 15 Persons were carried off in a Day, but without the Town the Mortality made greater Desolation. They tell us from Provence, that the Intendant having enjoined the Inhabitants of Reiz to furnish necessaries for the Barrier near the Town of Aix for ready money the Magistrates would not suffer it; for which three of the principal of them were sentenced to be hanged Publickly, or go to Aix and assist in burying those who had perished of the Plague, and that having preferred the latter before an ignominious Death, they were immediately conveyed to Aix. Three other Persons who had a Share in the Government of the Town afore-named, and were taken Prisoners at the same Time received Sentence to be shot to Death, and six Soldiers were forthwith quartered upon such of the other obstinate Magistrates, where they live at Discretion.

Paris, Jan. 18. The Actionists having been prohibited to carry on their paper Commerce in the Bank, and not finding it safe to negotiate in Coffee-houses and other Places, they begin to assemble again in the street at Quinquempoix, the Center of their Original. The 15th the Count de Laval was discharged out of the Bastile

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Bastile, where he had been confined ever since the Affair of the Dutchess du Main, and there is great talk that the said Dutchess is reconciled to her Spouse, who have not seen one another since the Dukes exile. The Actions with two Seals are at 2600; and those with three 4100; Bank Bills of 100 at seven, and the lesser proportionably.

LONDON, January 12.

On Monday last the Countess of Mar set out for France, having obtained leave of her Husband.

We hear Collonel Treby of the Guards, is appointed Governour of Dartmouth Castle.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Cartaret will set out in a few days for Paris, from whence he will proceed to Cambray.

The Directors of the South Sea Company, for the ease and convenience of the Proprietors of the 2nd Money Subscription, have prolong'd the Time for making the 3d Payment on the said Receipts, from the 4th Instant, to the 14th of April next.

From Jackson's Letter of Jan. 12.

On Tuesday the Lord Stanhope in a speech said, he was glad to see so much zeal among the Lords, against the Directors of the South Sea Company, who had brought such Ruin and Distress up-

on the Nation by their bad Conduct, that if the Law in being were not strong enough to punish them, he for his part would make it no Difficulty to take such steps as may contribute to the making Laws that shall be effectual for that purpose.

Their Lordships then went into a Grand Committee for restoring publick credit, upon which a Debate arose whether the Commission signed by the Lords of the Treasury, constituting the Directors to take in Publick Debts by Subscription was lawful or not and there was many speeches upon this Head, but their Lordships generally agreeing that the voting it illegal would introduce the greatest confusion, and many arguing that it was legal, it was resolved by a great majority.

The said Resolution was immediately reported and agreed to, and the Committee resolved to proceed further on Thursday, when all the Directors who are not Members of the House of Commons are ordered to attend together with their Treasurer, under Treasurer, Secretary and Accountant.

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We hear that in the Bill to prevent the Directors going beyond Sea, and for securing their Estates, there is a Clause which obliges them to discover before the Barons of the Exchequer upon oath, all their Estates real and personal, and all Trusts for themselves and Families, and in case of any Concealment of the Premises, it is Felony with respect to themselves, or any Person that presumes to conceal any of their Estates or Effects whatsoever.

The Commons read Yesterday a 1st Time the Bill to punish Mutiny and Desertion, and a 2nd Time the Quarantine Bill and that against the South Sea Directors.

The Committee of 13 appointed to examine the said Directors, sat yesterday in the Afternoon in the Speakers Chamber for the first Time, and they have Power given to them to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to adjourn from Time to Time, and Place to Place as they think convenient.

This Day the Directors of the S S Company and the Treasurer and Secretary, were all sworn at the Bar of the House of Lords, to answer such Questions as shall be asked them by their Lordships. The Commons read a Petition of the South Sea Directors praying to be heard by their Council before the said Committee, and rejected it. The Lords upon a Motion of the Lord Stanhope, voted the South Sea Directors guilty of a breach of Privilege, in making Loans on their Stock and Subscriptions, and that they ought to make good the Losses sustained thereby, out of their own private Estates.

From the Journal.

Last Friday being the 12th Day, his Majesty, according to Custom played at Umbre, for the benefit of the Groom-Porter; who as soon as his Majesty was seated, came and took a handful of Guineas out of the King's Bowl, as his Fee, and the King soon after

gave him two handfuls more; his Majesty won about 400 Guineas which devolved to that Gentleman. Her Royal Highness the Princess and the Dutchess of Marlborough lost considerably.

They write from Rennes, that 'tis impossible to express the Conflagration in that whole City. A Fire began on the 22nd Instant in the Night, and was not extinguished on the 28th; Rennes is no more! 32 Streets are already reduced to Ashes; together with the Courts of Judicature, the Prisons, all the Houses around the Palace, the fine Church of St. Saviour, most of the Convents, the Halls of the

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the Proctors and Advocates, of the Woolen Drapers, Mercers, and Goldsmiths; and a multitude of People have perished in the Flames; The Fields and Gardens around the City are filled with Household Stuff, which is exposed to Pillage, none knowing to whom it belongs; The Fire raged with inexpressible violence, and the Bishops Palace, and the Cathedral were burnt on the 25th at Night, it being impossible to save either of them. The lower Town which is separated by the River that come from St. Georges as well as the Urselines, and all the buildings near St. Ives are untouched, but the Inhabitants have abandoned the Houses from Top to Bottom. Bread is sold for 2s. 6d. per Pound, all the Corn, Meal, and Bake-houses being burnt.

From St. James's Evening-Post of Jan. 14.

Hanover, Jan. 20. It is reported that the King of Denmark at the Solicitation of several Persons of Quality, has been graciously pleased to pardon Count Stahi, who lately had the misfortune to kill Admiral Tordenschoild in a Duel, and that his Majesty had revoked the Order, he had given for apprehending the Count; who by that means is now at Liberty to appear again in Publick.

Leipsick, Jan. Advices of the 2d Instant from Vienna, say that the Duke of Holstein was set out from Breslaw to Petersburg, with a Retinue of 20 or 25 Persons; It is said that before the Duke began his journey, he received some very kind Letters from the Czar, and that his Marriage with the Czar's Eldest Daughter is to be consummated in the Month of March next.

Paris, January 17. The Bishop of Amiens has prepared a Mandate, in which he suggests, among other Things, that in Consequence of the Instrument or Act of Accommodation, the Popes Constitution has been received purely and simply, and that this is the sentiment of all who have approved of the new Doctrines. The Bishop of Nevers affects an exact Neutrality, with Regard to that Affair, for he professes a great Friendship and Affection not only for those Ecclesiasticks who are of the Appealing Part, but likewise for such as have so warmly contended for the Constitution. He frequently entertains both sorts promisciously at his Table, but always cautions them to say nothing either for or against the Constitution, on pain of being obliged to drink Water instead of Wine; but a Jesuit being invited to dine with that Prelate, regardless of the

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the Regulation he had made, presumed to droll and banter the Accommodation, in the presence of a numerous Company, upon which the Bishop immediately told him, My Father, you cannot be ignorant of the Rule which I expect to be observed at my Table, and therefore you must not be surpriz'd at my executing the same. Presently after he order'd the Footman, who attended the Jesuit, to give him not one drop of Wine. The Father imagined that the Bishop was in a Jestling Humour, but found himself mistaken, for to his surprize, the Servant punctually obey'd his Master's Injunction, so that the Jesuit was obliged to be content with Water, and which is worse, made a Laughing Stock to the whole Nation.

Notwithstanding the present Scarcity of Money, the distressed Inhabitants of Merseilles have found means to borrow here 4 Millions of Livres, for the Relief of there extream Necessities.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The King has been pleased to give Orders, that all the Directors of the South Sea Company who are in any Employments under the Crown, be forthwith discharged from his service.

Mr. Laws having formerly invited several English Manufacturers and Artizans to come and settle in France, we are inform'd, that since his Retreat from thence, many of them are return'd home, the Project of employing them having been ruin'd with that of the Mississipi Company, and his other boundless Designs.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when several Persons were brought to the Bar for the Highway &c., among them Highwaymen lately taken in Westminster; two of which refusing to plead, were order'd and press'd, viz. Tho. Cross alias Philips, and Tho. Spiggot alias Spiggat, the former on sight of that terrible Machine, desired to be carried back to the Sessions-House where he pleaded not guilty, but the other who behaved himself very insolently to the Ordinary, who was ordered to attend him, seemingly resolved to undergo the Torture; accordingly when they brought the Cords, as usual to tie him, he broke them three several Times like Twine Thread, and told them if they brought Cables he would serve them after the same manner; but however they found means to tie him and chain him to the Ground, having his Limbs extended; but after enduring the Punishment an Hour, and

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having three or four Hundred weight put upon him, he at last submitted to plead, and accordingly he was carried back again, where he pleaded not guilty.

From the Letters.

On Saturday Night the Directors of the S S Company passed a strict Examination upon Oath at the Bar, and it appeared that they had made several Omissions in the Coppies of the Books, and

Papers order'd to be laid before their Lordships, marking what they thought fit to omit, and being asked the Reason of this, some of them said it was to save their Lordships Trouble.

The Lord Chancellor hereupon Reprimanded by order of the House, for their Prevarication and disobeying their Lordships Orders, and required them forthwith to lay before their Lordships the Original Minute Books, &c., as also the preamble to the several Subscriptions.

There was no Division on this Question, and the Courtiers in General were against the Directors, and the Earls Stanhope, Sunderland, and Cholmondley, the Lords Townsend and Cartaret, and the Dukes of New-Castle and Argyle particularly spoke strenuously for that part of the Question in relation to their making Good the Losses the Company sustain'd by the Moneys they have lent on Stock and Subscriptions.

The Duke of Wharton and the Lords Cooper and Islay also spoke for the said Question, in answer to three or four Lords who were for leaving it out, and the Duke of Newcastle particularly said, that if the first part of the Question stood without the latter, it would leave the World at an uncertainty, whether they should be punished or not, and his Grace to justify the Punishment, said, that whenever Guardians and Trustees squandered away the Estates they have in Trust, the inferior Courts always obliges them to make good the same out of their own Estates.

The Lord Townsend said they ought to be punished, and the Earl of Islay said, he hop'd no one would endeavour to screen a Friend and destroy the Constitution.

The Commons yesterday in Committee filled up the Blanks of the Bill against the Directors, with several Penalties, one of which was that they shall each of them give 125,000*l.* Security not to depart the Kingdom, and their Officers 50,000*l.* each, and whoever shall forward their Escape shall be Guilty of Felony and
for-

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feit their Goods and Chattels to the Crown. There is also a Clause in the Bill against the Directors to subject their Estates real and personal to the Disposition and Appropriation of Parliament.

From St. James's Evening Post.

Paris, Jan. 22. An Express from Rome has brought Advice to one of our Courtiers, that the Pretenders Wife was delivered the 31st of the last Month of a Son, called, James Edward Lewis Casimir. No less than 13 Cardinals, deputed by the Pope were present at her Delivery, besides the Princess Ursini and Piombino, some Roman Senators, and above 200 English, Scotch, and Irish Gentlemen and Ladies. His Birth was Proclaim'd by several Discharges of the Artillery in the Castle of St. Angelo, by Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy which the Inhabitants expressed on that occasion. The Ministers of France, Portugal and Venice refused the Invitation of being present at her Labor. The

next Day the Pope, being extreemly well pleased therewith, dined in Publick.

Derby, January 18, 1720-21.

Yesterday arrived here a Boat Laden with Dale-Boards, Tobacco, Fish and other Merchandizes, &c. which being the first Fruits of a Bill that passed the last Session of Parliament, to make the River Derwent Navigable, was received with Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of Joy. The Boat was met by some Hundreds of People, who all Proclaimed their satisfaction on the Occasion by loud Huzza's. Several zealous Navigators was received in to the Boat, as also the Trumpets, Drums, and other sorts of Musick, which filled up the Vacancies that happened betwixt the Shouts of the Spectators. The Water was so high as to carry the Boat with ease not only up the Mill-Fleam, but a considerable way into the Town. It must be acknowledg'd there never were any Rejoicings in which the Inhabitants where so unanimous, as has been observed of late on these Occasions. We hear another Boat is on her way hither, and the other is returned laden with Lead; however, it cannot be expected that our Trading will be so advantageous, as when the River is wholly fitted for that purpose, which will be in a few Months Time if the Weather favour.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

'Tis said the Marquis de Lede has received a Reinforcement of 9000 Men since the last Battle.

Bank 147. India 166. South Sea 195.

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A

Choak-Pear for *Nottingham*, &c.

When *Derby's* Derwent Gain doth In-
(choate
Then *Nottingham* may wag its broken Pate,
'Gainst whom it hath its Malice so defuse'd
By them as just, the Serpents Head is bruis'd;
And as their Plea was much for th' Carrier's good,
They must dissemble or contribute Food;
But 'tis in doubt, their Goodness is in thrawl,
To th' Evil Spirit, that obsessed *Saul*.

Hence *Derwent* flow, may thy successful Waves,
Enrich thy Friends and turn thy Foes to Slaves;
Bear up the Tory in thy wanton Jiggs
To harbour safe, and join true Hand with Whiggs,
Let the Oppugners of thine useful Aid,
Upon the gloomy Coasts of Charon tread.

Pride, Envy, Scorn, and other dim Charracters,
Do qualify the Villains to be Factors;
The Nocent Traffick of a sordid Price,
May suit with Charon's Boat for Merchandize.

In no Mischance, may thou cast Over Deck,
 To Pluto's Wharf another sort of Wreck.
 At thy proud Waves let Maledictors faint,
 But make thy prudent Masters Opulent,
 And may those few that for his Borders strive,
 Be made his Vassals when they do arrive,
 And let the Dead be stew'd for flaming Oyl,
 To burn their Rubbish up to till his Soyl.

FINIS.

I perceive that in a foot-note to his paper, Mr. Wallis mentions the fact that in my *Guide to the Borough of Derby*, I gave the date of the establishment of the *British Spy and Derby Post Man* as 1726; and that both myself and Timperley "were quite unaware of the previous issue" in 1719—and, he adds, he believes he is now stating that fact for the first time. The date I gave (1726) as referring to the paper under its later and fuller title of *British Spy and Derby Post Man*, was literally correct. My "Guide" was written in 1851—thirty years ago!—and printed in 1852, and it is perfectly true that at that time I was not, neither were others, aware of the existence of the earlier paper, *The Derby Post Man*, of 1719 or 1720; but a few years later, I found quite unexpectedly, and with extreme gratification, in the collections of Mr. William Bateman, which had passed into the hands of his son, my deceased and highly valued friend, the number I have here reprinted; and this, in more ways and sources than one, I made known. Mr. Wallis is therefore clearly in error in supposing that his present notice is the first time the existence of *The Derby Post Man* has been recorded.

I reserve notice of the contents of the number preserved in the Wisbech Museum for another occasion.

The Hollies,

Duffield, Derby.

THE WILL OF THE CELEBRATED JUDGE, SIR ANTHONY FITZHERBERT.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. REGINALD H. C. FITZHERBERT.

THE following Will of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury, is transcribed from the Office Copy at Somerset House (Dingley, fol. 20), and is now printed, as I believe, for the first time. The contractions have been written out *in extenso*.

This Will affords evidence that the Judge, notwithstanding his official duties, found time to engage in agricultural pursuits; and, so far, confirms his authorship of the *Book of Husbandry*, which has been attributed by some writers to his elder brother John. This question has lately been raised by Prof. Skeat in *Notes and Queries*.

Sir Anthony married, secondly, the co-heir of Richard Cotton, and with her acquired the estate of Hampstall Ridware, which he probably kept in his own hands and farmed himself. He succeeded his brother John at Norbury in 1531, and died there in 1588, aged 68.

Fuller, in his *Worthies*, says that Sir Anthony Fitzherbert's books are "monuments which will longer continue his Memory than the flat blew marble stone in Norbury Church under which he lieth interred." Camden (Gibson's ed., 1753, vol. i., p. 271) calls him *Chief Justice* of the Common Pleas; but Thoroton (Notts. ed., 1677, p. 344) says, "I do not find that Anthony Fitz Herbert was ever Chief Justice;" and it does not appear that he was more than, as he describes himself, "oon of the king's Justices."

The simple piety of this "grave learned and renowned Judge" (Burton), his deep reverence for what he believed to be his "aunces-tours mynde," and his earnest regard for the welfare and continuance of his successors, "the heires males at Norbury of the Fitzherbert," are worthy of praise and imitation.

This will is preceded by a "Commissio ad approbandum testamentum d Anthonii ffitzherbert militis," in Latin, from "Thomas permissione diuina Cantuarii archiepiscopus.....domini Henrici octavus dei gracia angl &c.....et in terra supremi Capitis Anglicane ecclesie," to Magister David Pole, Juris Doctori. 27 lines.

And below this Commission is a "Processus super apprō testament ipsius defunct"—Latin, 21 lines—by which it seems that "Johannes ffitzherbert et Ricardus ffitzherbert filii naturales et legitimi prefati defuncti executorum" renounced their executorship, wishing it to be vested entirely in the hands of Matilda, wife of deceased.

"TESTIMENTUM ANTHONII FFITZHERBERT."

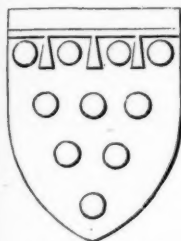
"In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti Amen. I Anthony ffitzherbert oon of the kings Justices being hole in body and of parfite remembraunce thanks to almighty god make my last will and testament the xii day of October in the xxixth yere of the Reign of king Henry the eight in fourme folowing first I bequeth my soule to almighty god my saviour criste my Redemer and to our blissed Lady his mother and to Mighell my patron and to all the holy company of hevyn. And my body to be buried in cristen buriell where I dye in that parishe without great cost but oonly to poor people And the Residue to be doon by the discrecion of my executors and other my frendes that be with me at my decesse. And to the Charterhouses of Mount-grace and Beauvale to eury of them xls. And to eury other Charterhouse xlii. iiiid. And to the Monastery of Syon xls. And to eury of the frereshouses of Lichelfelde Stafford and Darby xs. to say Trentalles for my soule. And to the Cathedral Church of Lichelfelde I bequeth fyve markes to be bestowed as the Maister and Chanons thinke mete to the honour of God. And I bequeth xls to amende the high wayes bitwixt Abbottes Bromley Vttaxather. And to sir Thomas ffitzwilliam Lord Admirall fyve markes and the best horse or gelding that I haue. And to Humfrey Cotton v markes to ffraunces Cotton fyve markes and a gelding, or a horse of xls price. And to eury of my housholde seruentes a quarter wagis besides their wagis due. And to eury of my seruentes that be vsed to Ryde with me oon heyffer of two yere olde and vpward or elle oon felde Colt of that age. And to eury of my godechildern in Rydwar iiii to eury of daughters fyve markes and to eury of their husbondes oon Rynge of golde of xxs. price. And to sir Henry Sacheuerell and to sir William Basset to eury of them oon horse Colt of two yeres olde and aboue. And to my sonne Thomas I bequeth him all such heir Lomes at Norbury as were left to me as apperith by my brother's will, and to be of like value trusting that he will leyve like heire Lomes to the heire males at Norbury of the ffitzherbert. And I will he and his heires males fynde a preest at Norbury foreuer according to my fader mynde and to my brother will for such londes as they haue left me and myn heires males for that intent. And also I will that he and his heires males and their heires males of my body fynde likewise an other preest foreuer at Rydwar to pray for vs and our auncesters foreuer and our successours. And I haue left them londes ynough for that intent. And yf they perourne this intent I Doubt not but that the heires males of ffitzherbert shall the longer contynue. And yf they can amortise two Chaurtries in those two Churches I wolde they dyd according to

my auncestours mynde at Norbury and the other at Rydwar according to my mynde in Johns (or Jesus) Chapell there. And I will that euery of the said Chauntrye peestes (*sic*) haue foure markes and mete and drynke for their stipende. Also I will that Thomas ffitzherbert my sonne haue the best bason and Ewer of siluer and the leist bason or Ewer of siluer for heire Lomes at Norbury and Rydwar and two pottes of siluer and gilt and two pottes of siluer and twoo the best Saltes of siluer and gylte and a dosen of the best spoces of siluer and a standing Cup gilt, And to leaue them for heire Lomes. And tenne kyne and a bull and viii oxen and a wayn and the ploex and other things longing to a wayne, to remayn at Rydwar for heire Lomes. And xii mares, and a stallande, and vi fletcherbeddes and vi mattresses and Couerynges blankettes shetes and Counterpoyntes thereunto to logge honest gentlemen, and to remayn at Rydwar for heire lomes to the heires males of ffitzherbert. And to John ffitzherbert a bason and a Ewer of siluer. And to Richard ffitzherbert a bason and a Ewer of siluer to euery of them a standing Cupp gilt And to William ffitzherbert thre goblettes gilt with a Couer gilt and a standing Cupp gilt. And that euery of my yonger sonnes haue a dosen of siluer spoces yf there be so many. And yf there be not so many I wolde they had them made for them. And I will that Kateryn my daughter haue foure bullockes and foure heiffers and twoo fletcherbeddes and twoo bolsters and twoo mattresses and bolsters for them and shetes blankettes and other stuffe to make hir twoo good beddis yf I geve hir non by my life. And I will that dame Mawde my wife haue all the Rule and gouernaunce and disposicion of my goodes not willed during hir lyfe. And oon hundredth poundes therof to dispoase at hir pleasure. And to the thirde parte of the Residue not bequethid and the Residue to Remayn to my thre yonger sonnes And where I caused Thomas ffitzherbert to surrendre the Indenture of the ferme of the parsonage of Castelton in the Peeke to the Abbot of Vayll Royal to the intent, to tentent that I and he shulde haue forty yeres terme therin more then was in the olde Indenture, And to take a newe leesse for terme of threscore and tenne yeres which olde leesse the same Thomas had by the mariage of the daughter and heire of sir Arthur Eyre whiche sir Arthur Eyre willed that his bastard sonne shulde haue fyve markes yerely of the profites of the same ferme as apperith by his wille wherfor I will that the same bastard sonne haue the same fyve markes according to the same will And the Residue of the profites of the same ferme I will and require the same Thomas my sonne that John ffitzherbert his brother may haue the profites therof during his lyfe And after his decease Richard ffitzherbert his brother And I will that my ferme at Caldou And the ferme that I haue of the King And the howe grange Remain to my heires males of Norbury And I will that the lande that I purchased at Whittington besides Lichefelde goo foreuer to kepe the obits at North wynefelde for my brother doctour soule according to his will and to be made sure—therfor as moche as may reasonably be devised therfor to stande with the lawe yf I do not assigne other landes therfor hereafter. And I will that my wife dame Mawde ffitzherbert and my thre sonnes John Richard and William ffitzherbert be myn executours And my sonne Thomas to be ouerseer of this my will In witnesse wherof to this present writing I have putte my seall Written the day and yere abouesaid These witnesses sir John Parre pson of Rydwar Humfrey Coton John Prype sir Henry Hays preest sir Nicholas Maire and many other And I will that the parson haue xxs. for my mortuary and to pray for my soule, and euery other of my preestes that I geve wages vnto oon marke besides their wagis. And I will that yf my executours thinke that I haue forgotten any pson that I shulde haue willed any thinge vnto or that I haue willed to any of my seruientes to litell that they rewarde them by their discrecion And where I made oon feoffament and estate of all my purchased Landes and Tenements in the Counties of Stafford Northampton and Warr, and toke estate ayen to me for terme of my Lyfe the remaynder therof to my thre yonger sonnes for terme of their lyves as by their dedes therof made more playnly doth appere I will that my sonne and heire conferme their estates and make them sure therof according to my mynde and the dede to them made therof And that he deale with them lovingly and helpe them to his powre Written the day and yere abouesaid And by this will I Revoke all other my will and testament made before this wille And I will that my Cosyn Richard Coton haue one good amblyng Colt or oon good horse of myn to Ryde on by the discrecion of my wife and my son Thomas to be deliuered And to my Cosyn Alice his wife oon of my best habites with the Cloke and Hood and the Lynnyng and the furr of the same. Written the day and yere abouesaid."

Proved 26th August, 1588, "apud Lich. coram magistro Dauid Pole;" and letters of Administration granted "secundo die post festum sancte fidis prox futur."

ROYAL DESCENT OF BABINGTON, OF DETHICK, CO. DERBY, AND ROTHLEY TEMPLE, CO. LEICESTER.

BY THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, B.A.



HENRY III., = Eleanor, dau. and co-h. of Raymond IV.,
King of England. Count of Provence, grandson of Alphonso,
King of Arragon.

Edmund Plantagenet, = Blanche, dau. of Robert I., of
Earl of Lancaster, Artois, son of Louis VIII., king
"Crouchback," died 1296. of France; widow of Henry, King
of Navarre.

Henry Plantagenet, = Maud, dau. and h.
Earl of Lancaster and of Sir Patrick
Leicester, died 1345. Chaworth, knt.

Lady Eleanor = John, 2nd Lord Beaumont, died 1342, æt. 24; son
Plantagenet, of Henry, Lord Beaumont, and Alice, dau. and
5th dau. co-h. of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Bucquan.

Henry, 3rd Lord Beaumont, = Margaret, dau. of John de Vere,
born 1340, died 1370. 7th Earl of Oxford.

John, 4th Lord Beaumont, = Katherine, dau. and h. of
K.G., died 1397. Sir Thomas Everingham,
knt., of Laxton, co. Notts.

Sir Henry Beaumont, = Elizabeth, dau. of
knt., 5th Lord William, Lord
Beaumont, born 1381, Willoughby
died 1413. d'Eresby.

Thomas Beaumont. Richard
Beaumont.
= a V quo
the Beaumonts of
Coleorton, co.
Leicester.

John, Lord
Beaumont.
= V

Sir Henry Beaumont, = Joan, dau. and h. of
of Wednesbury, co. William Leventhorpe,
Stafford, knt., of Wednesbury, Esq.
2nd son.

Sir Henry Beaumont, = Eleanor, dau. of John Sutton
knt., of Woodsop, 4th Lord Dudley, K.G.
temp. Edw. IV.

Sir John Beaumont, =
knt. Will 1502.

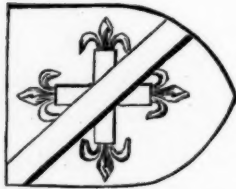
James Beaumont,
s. p.

Joan, eldest dau. and co-h.
m. William Babington,
Esq., of Tymmore, co. Staf-
ford, 7th son of Thomas
Babington, Esq., of
Dethick, Sheriff of Derby-
shire and Notts. in 1498.

Dorothy, 2nd
dau. and co-h.,
m. Humphrey
Comberford,
of Comberford,
co. Stafford,
esq.

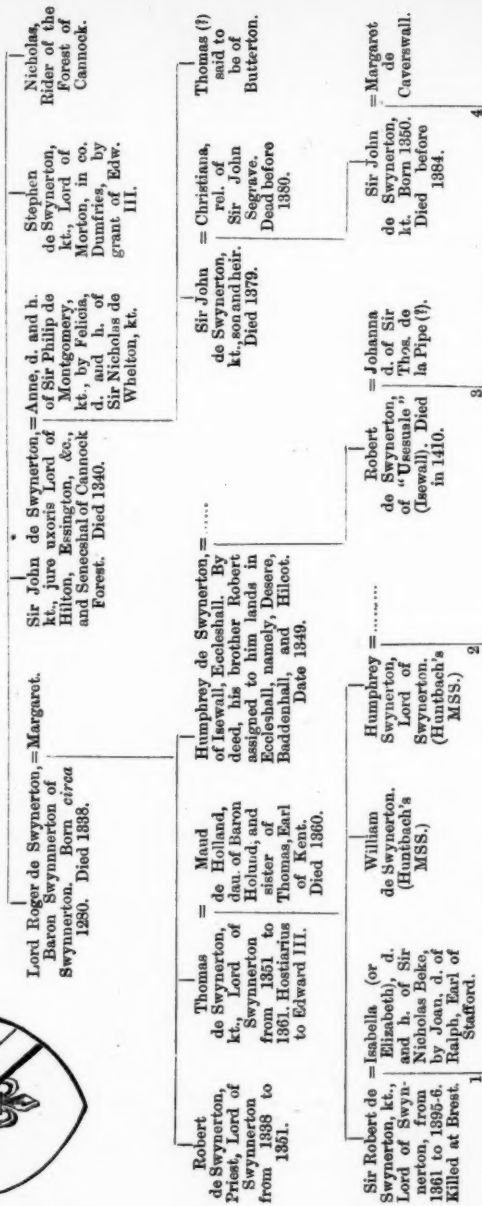
Eleanor, 3rd dau. and co-h.
m. Humphrey Babington,
Esq., of Rothley Temple, co.
Leicester, 5th son of Thomas
Babington, Esq., of Dethick;
he died 22 Nov., 1544.

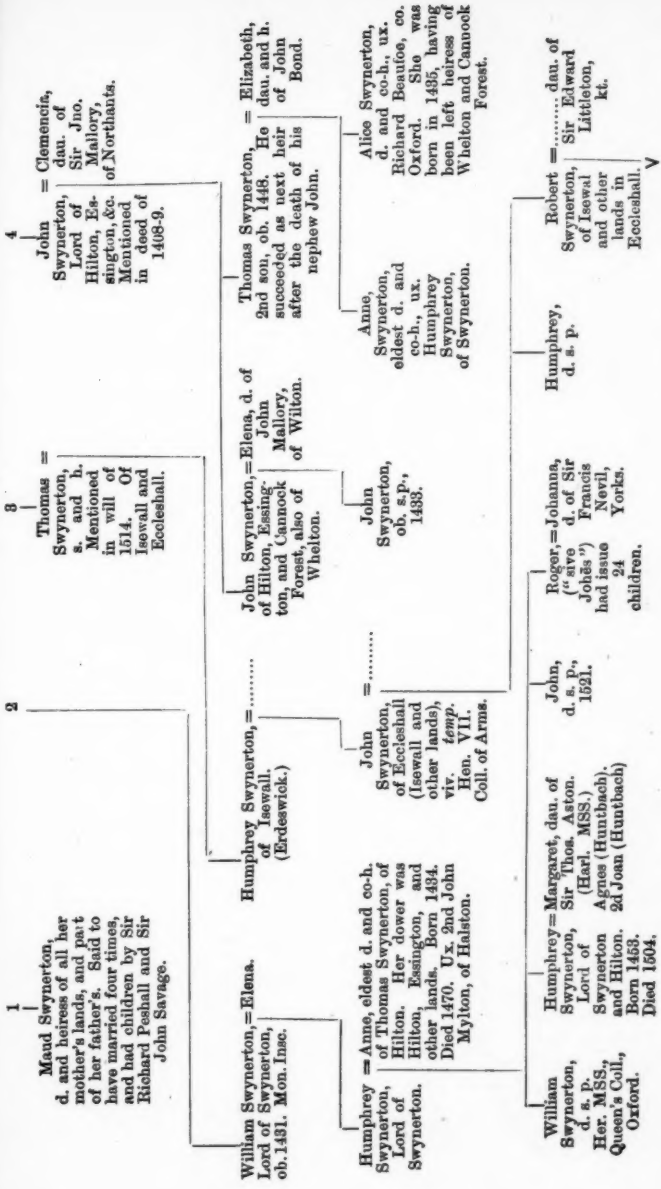
= a V quo
the Babingtons of Rothley
Temple.



A PEDIGREE SHOWING THE PROBABLE CONNECTION OF THE SWYNNERTONS OF SWYNNERTON, OF HILTON, AND OF ECCLESHALL, 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.

This pedigree does not pretend to be certainly correct. It is put forward in the hope that it may elicit additional information from other Genealogists. The principal authorities are Herald's Visitations, Hunthach, and Erdeswick.





HERALDIC GRANTS TO DERBYSHIRE FAMILIES.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, B.A.

GRANT OF CREST TO WILLIAM BAYNBRIGGE, OF LOCKINGTON, 1583.

[Ashmole MS. 844, fo. 56b (238b).]

"Baynbrigge.

"A confirmation of these Armes being argent a fesse battellee betwene three battayll axes sables, and a gift of this Crest being a gote passant sable horned and ungled with a collar about the neck argent, on a hillock vert, graunted by Willm flower als Norroy king of Armes to Willm Baynbrigge now of Lockington in Leycestershire, and descended of the family of Baynbrigges in the North: by letters patentes dated the xiiijth day of february In the yere of our lord god 1583. Anno 26 Regine Elizabeth."

GRANT OF ARMS TO WILLIAM BAYNBRIGE, OF DERBY, 1582.

[Ashmole MS. 844, fo. 55 (237).]



"Willm Baynbrigge.

"To all and singular &c Willm flower als Norroy &c greeting &c Amongest the which nombre Willm Baynbrigge of the towne of Derby in the County of the same gentleman Whose ancestors of Longe tyme have boren Armes, and yet he beinge uncerteyn how they bare the same, hath requyred me the sayd Norroy to assigne unto him the same Armes with the due difference as followeth: That is to say Argent a chevron ermynye betwene three battell axes sable: Upon his healne on a Torse argent and sable a demy arme armed with the gauntlet d'or, holding a battaill axe sable, mantelled gules doubled argent etc. Dated the xxth day of Novembre Anno Dni 1582 anno nre. Regine Elizabethæ. 24."

GRANT OF CREST TO WM. BAYNBRIGGE, OF DERBY, 1582.

[Ashmole MS. 844, fo. 56b (238b).]

"Baynbrigge

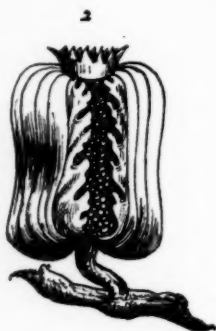
"A confirmation of these Armes wth the gifte of this crest to Willm Baynbrigge of the towne of Derby in the county of Derby: vidz' the Armes argent a chevron ermynye betwene three battell axes sables. The crest a Bloodhound passant in his kynde d'or about his necke a collar vert the tierets gold. Granted by Willm flower esquire als Norroy King of Armes of the North partes by letters patentes Dated the xxth day of November in the yere of our Lord 1582. Anno 24. Regine Elizabeth."



CONFIRMATION OF ARMS, 1586, TO GEORGE ALLEN, OF STANTON WOODHOUSE, YOULGREAVE, CO. DERBY.

In Ashmole MS. 844, fo. 64 (246), is a confirmation by William Flower, Esq., Norroy, dated 16 June, 1586 (28 Eliz.), to "Georgius Allen de Stanton Woodhouse infra parochiam de Yolgreue in Com Derbiensi filius Georgij Allen de eodem comitatu generosi" of these arms:—"In campo scilicet aureo trabs sive fascis rubea medio inter tria querna folia viridia posita." The arms, Norroy says, he finds to be "Avita ac propria familie sue Arma sive insignia a maioribus suit antehac usitata."





H. Jewitt, F.S.A., del.

POMEGRANATE BADGES ETC.

A FEW WORDS ON THE POMEGRANATE AS AN HERALDIC BEARING AND BADGE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

FRUITS and flowers have ever been, since the first days when badges and cognizances, and heraldic devices, became general, among the more favourite objects chosen by families and individuals as their "mark," or particular object by which they could be distinguished. Of course the Rose, the national flower, was one of the most general, and among fruits, the *Pomegranate*, about which I purpose saying a few words, was conspicuous both as a Royal Badge, and as a bearing in armorial achievements.

The Pomegranate (*argent*, a pomegranate in pale slipped, *proper*) is recorded as the old arms of the Moorish Kingdom of Granada, from which it is said Henry IV. of France—"Le merveille des rois et le roi des merveilles"—adopted it as a badge, with the motto, "*Sour, yet Sweet*," to intimate that in a good king severity should be tempered with mildness. It was also borne as a device by Ferdinand the Great; of whom it has been stated that "when deceived by a nobleman of Granada, he took the device of the pomegranate, the emblem of treachery and deceit, with the motto, '*Vos Mentis*,' thus alluding to the noble's native town and to his disloyal perfidy;" when Granada was captured in 1492, the pomegranate was added to the shield.

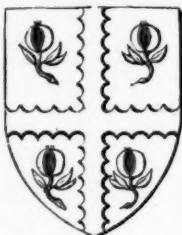
The pomegranate was the badge of Katharine of Arragon (Plate XXV., fig. 2), and on her marriage with "bluff King Hal," it was used conjoined with the Tudor Rose of that monarch (fig. 3). In a court masque prepared and given in honour of Katharine of Arragon, a bank planted with white and red roses and pomegranates, formed a notable feature. It was also borne, in like manner, by Queen Mary I., who adopted the white and red roses and pomegranate knit together, as borne by her mother, showing her descent from Lancaster, York, and Spain. Occasionally also, she bore the pomegranate alone, as it had been borne by her royal mother. Her husband, Philip of Spain, bore, in allusion to his alliance and his two kingdoms, as a badge, two sceptres in saltire encircled at their junction by a royal crown, and beneath them a pomegranate burst open, and showing itself full of seeds (Plate XXV., fig. 3), with the motto, "*Tot Zopiro*" (i.e., "As many Zopyros"); the origin of the motto being said to be as follows:—"One day, Philip, being asked of what he would like as large a number as there are seeds in a pomegranate, answered, he would like as many Zopyros; that is, as many faithful friends, alluding to the well-known self-devotion of Zopyros, who, by cutting off his nose and ears, wounding himself, and pretending to be a fugitive, placed Babylon in the power of the sovereign Darius."

Anne of Austria is recorded also to have adopted the pomegranate as a badge, with the motto, "*My worth is not in my crown*"—an

allusion to the fancied resemblance of the spiked calyx at the top of the fruit to a crown.

Quaint old "Iohn Bossewell Gentleman," in his now scarce "*Workes of Armorie*," printed in 1597, gives the engraving of which I give a fac-simile on Plate XXV., fig. 1, and thus discourses:—"The field of Cupid, that god of loue, is Sable, a Pomegranate proper. Alciate thus describeth Loue, and his ensigne in these words: Amor est iucundus labor in lasciuo otio, cuius Signum est Punicum malu in Clypeo nigro. The interpretation hereof (The Authour next before mentioned) leaueth to euery one, after his iudgmet, or to iudge of the said discription of Loue, or his ensigne, as they please. But if ye wil haue Loue, or Cupid excellently set forth euen in his colours, as he is fained of the Poets, the read the said Alciate his Emblemes, Li 1. Commentar. 87, in Statuam Amoris, and M. G. Chaucer, especially his booke entituled, The Romante of the Rose."

As an armorial bearing, the pomegranate occurs, among others, on the following arms:—



WHITTINGTON, of Whittington, in the County of Derby, who bore—*Sable*, a cross engrailed, *argent*, between four pomegranates, *or*. This was an old family in Derbyshire; the heiress of the elder branch having before 1320 married a Dethick; and later, a co-heiress of the Dethicks married into the family of Pole. The heiress of a younger branch of the Whittingtons married Eyre, in the reign of Henry VII., and quartered the arms of Whittington as here given.

REARDON—*Argent*, a pomegranate, *gules*.

BILSON, of co. Hants.—*Argent*, a pomegranate slipped, *proper*. And again—*Gules*, a double rose, the inside *gules*, the other, *argent*, and a pomegranate, *or*, seeded, *proper*, both stalked and leaved, *vert*, and conjoined in pale.

WEEKES, of Fountaynes Park, co. York.—*Argent*, a pomegranate, *vert*, fructed, *or*.

GRANGE, of London.—*Gules*, a pomegranate, *or*.

GRANGER.—*Gules*, a pomegranate in pale slipped, *or*.

GRAINGER, of co. Essex.—*Gules*, a pomegranate slipped and leaved, *or*, seeded, *gules*.

FORD —*Gules*, a pomegranate in pale, *or*, slipped and leaved, *proper*.

LA TOUCHE, of Ireland.—*Argent*, a pomegranate, *proper*, coupéd *gules*; on a chief of the last two mullets of the field. Again—*Gules*, a pomegranate, *or*, seeded, *proper*, leaves, *vert*; on a chief, *azure*, two mullets, *argent*. And again—*Or*, a pomegranate slipped, *proper*; on a chief, *azure*, two mullets pierced, *argent*.

CARLE.—*Azure*, three pomegranates, *or*, seeded, *gules*.

GARDENER, of co. Worcester.—*Argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three pomegranates, *proper*. And another—*Argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three pomegranates, *proper*, leaved, *vert*.

MAHER, of Ireland.—*Gules*, a chevron between three pomegranates, *or*.

GARWINTON.—*Sable*, a chevron between three pomegranates pendant, *argent*.

LIVIOUS.—*Vert*, a chevron in point embowed or voided, *gules*, between three pomegranates slipped and leaved, *proper*.

COLLEDGE.—*Azure*, on a fesse, *argent*, between three pomegranates leaved and stalked, *or*, a snake nowed, *proper*.

The town of Tregony, in Cornwall, also bears a pomegranate seeded, slipped, and leaved, as its arms.

Among the superstitious uses to which the pomegranate has been put, it is said in Butter's *Dyetts Dry Dinner*, in 1599, that "if one eat three small pomegranate flowers, for a whole yeare he shall be safe from all manner of eyesore;" and it is also in some districts believed to have the power of removing other ills to which flesh is heir. The fruit itself is, from the immense number of seeds it contains, used metaphorically as an emblem of fruitfulness—"his generation shall exceed even the fruits of the fruitful malus." It will be remembered that, according to ancient mythology, Proserpine, or Persephone, having wandered in the fields of Enna, in

..... that fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpin, gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was gathered

to gather white asphodels, being tired, fell asleep, and was carried off by Pluto, or Dis, the god of the infernal regions, who made her his queen—his touch turning the white flowers yellow. "When Persephone was in Hades, whither Pluto had carried her, the God, foreknowing that Jupiter would demand her release, gathered a pomegranate, and said to her, 'Love, eat with me, this parting day, of the pomegranate seed;' and she ate. Demeter, in the meantime, implored Zeus [Jupiter] to demand Persephone's release; and the King of Olympus promised she should be set at liberty, if she had not eaten anything during her detention in Hades. As, however, she had eaten pomegranate seeds, her return was impossible" [Brewer]—

Low laughs the dark king on his throne—
"I gave her of pomegranate seeds."

A remarkably good account, in Latin, of the pomegranate, under its old name of *Mala Punica*, is given, with a remarkably clever wood engraving, in that grand old book, "*Petri Andrea Matthioli Senensis Medici Commentarii in sex libros Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de Medica materia, iam denovo ab ipso autore recogniti, et locis plus mille aucti*," etc., 1570.

The pomegranate, according to a recent clerical writer, "was very early cultivated in Egypt, and was one of the Egyptian delicacies so fondly remembered by the Israelites in their desert wanderings, and is frequently met with in Egyptian sculpture. It was abundant in

Palestine, and is often mentioned in the Bible, and always as an object of beauty and desire" [Ellacombe]. It is supposed that the fruit, under the name of Rimmon, "had become the symbol of some mysterious powers in nature," probably that to which I have before referred, of extreme fruitfulness, from the number of seeds each one contained. It was "highly appreciated by the Greeks and Romans, but it was probably not introduced into Italy in very early times, as Pliny is the first author that certainly mentions it, though some critics have supposed that the *Aurea mala* and *Aurea poma* of Virgil and Ovid meant pomegranates. From Italy, the tree soon spread into other parts of Europe, taking with it its Roman name of *Punica Malus*, or *Pomum Granatum*. *Punica* showed the country from which the Romans derived it, while *Granatum* ('full of grains') marked the special characteristic of the fruit, that distinguished it from all other so called apples." Gerarde takes advantage of the name to give a queer instance of local etymology: "Pomegranates grow in hot countries towards the south, in Italy, Spain, and chiefly in the kingdom of Granada, which is thought to be so named of the great multitudes of Pomegranates, which be commonly called *Granata*."

The pomegranate was introduced into England about 1548, and was cultivated here by Gerarde in 1596, who says: "I have recovered divers young trees hereof, by sowing of the seed or grains, of the height of three or four cubits, attending God's leisure for floures and fruit;" and of its uses he speaks of the "wine which is pressed forthe of the Pomegranate berries, named Rhoitas or Wine of the Pomegranates." It is still cultivated in the south and west of England. At Bath it is not unusual to see it growing well in the front of some of the houses. It "bears its beautiful flowers from May all through the summer. Last year" (1876), wrote Mr. Ellacombe, "I counted on a tree at Bath, more than sixty fruit; the fruits will perhaps seldom be worth eating, but they are curious and handsome.

Allusions to this fruit are not rare in the old poets. Thus Chaucer wrote:—

"There were, and that I wote fulle well,
Of Pomgarnettys a full gret delle,
That is a fruit fulle welle to lyke,
Namely to folk whaune they ben aike;"

And Shakspere in *Henry the Fourth*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and *All's Well that Ends Well*, has also allusions to the Pomegranate, about which I have thrown together these discursive notes in the hope that they may be interesting to my readers.

*The Hollies,
Duffield, Derby.*

MARSHALL ADMINISTRATIONS IN P.C.C. (Continued from page 181.)

TABLE I.

JOHN MARSHALL = Mary Hawtrey.

1. Edward M., bapt = Elizabeth at St. Lawrence, Horn. Mar. Exeter, 30 March, at Kingston, 1768. Clerk in Jamaica, mar. Collins. Orders, Fellow of 23 Sept., 1794. Fellow of Mount Eton. Of Mount Moses in Jamaica.	Mary, mar. Richard Collins. = ↓	Lucy. Eliza, mar. Philip Furse.	Charles = Anne Speke, of Jordans, co. Somerset.	William M. = Louisa Benthall, died 1828.	John M. Anna, mar. Rev. Richard Fuller. = ↓
Eliza, mar. Mary. = Willes. = ↓	Edward M. John M. = Elizabeth Salmon.	Charles M. Emily. Dora.	Anna, born at Ashpington 26 Nov., 1801. Died 31 March, 1871. Married Lieut. Binney, R.N., and had issue the Rev. Douglas B. Binney, Vicar of Culham, and the Rev. J. Erskine Binney, of Summertown, both in co. Oxford.	Sophia Dora.	
A dau. ob. young.	William Marshall, of Malvern, = Rebecca co. Worc. Author of "The Past, Present, and Future of England's Language," 1878, 8vo, "Lochlère," etc.	John M. Edward M., mar. Lavinia Snow, and had issue Lionel and Evelyn.	Charles Henry M. = Charlotte Augusta Dring Drake, dau. of Sir Wm. H. Drake, Kt., by his first wife Louisa Purkis. He is son of John Drake by Maria Strong, son of John Drake by Sarah, dau. of Wilm. Chadder, and sister to Dorothy Chadder, wife of Wm. Marshall.		
Charles M., Alfred M. = Mary Paley. Agnes. Mabel.	Walter, of Peterhouse in Cambridge, deceased.	Louisa Amy. Thornton M. M.	Charles Henry M. = Frances Boyd, died 1881.	Charles Henry M.	
Henry M., died 1877. = Marie Ainslie.	Louisa, born 1817, living 1881.	Charlotte Helen.	Edward Athelstane M.	Ada Beatrix.	Susan Frances, married Legh Richmond Powell.
Alice Constance.	Henry Edgar M. Ethel. Louisa Mary.	William Ainslie M.			

TABLE II.

WILLIAM MARSHALL=Dorothy Chadder.

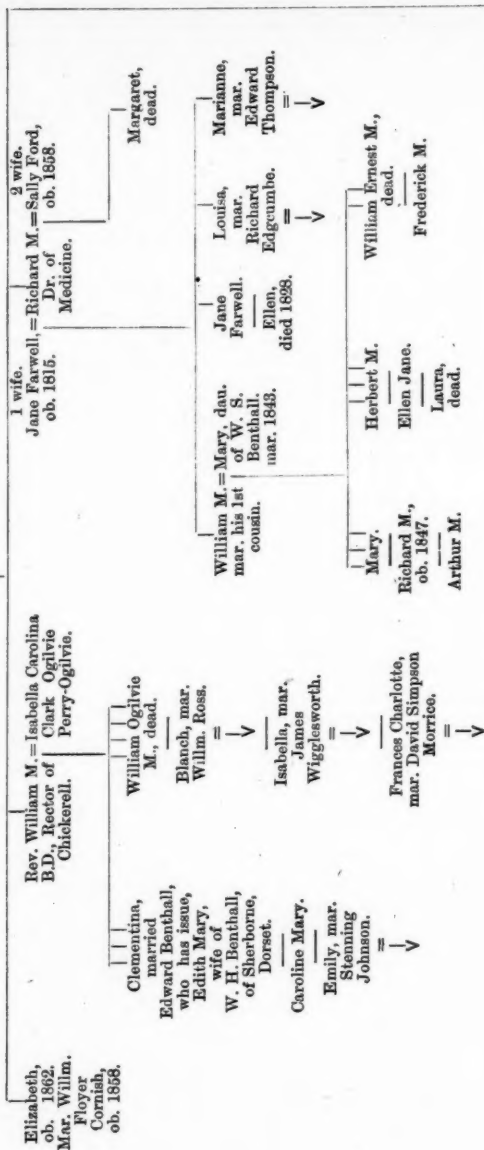
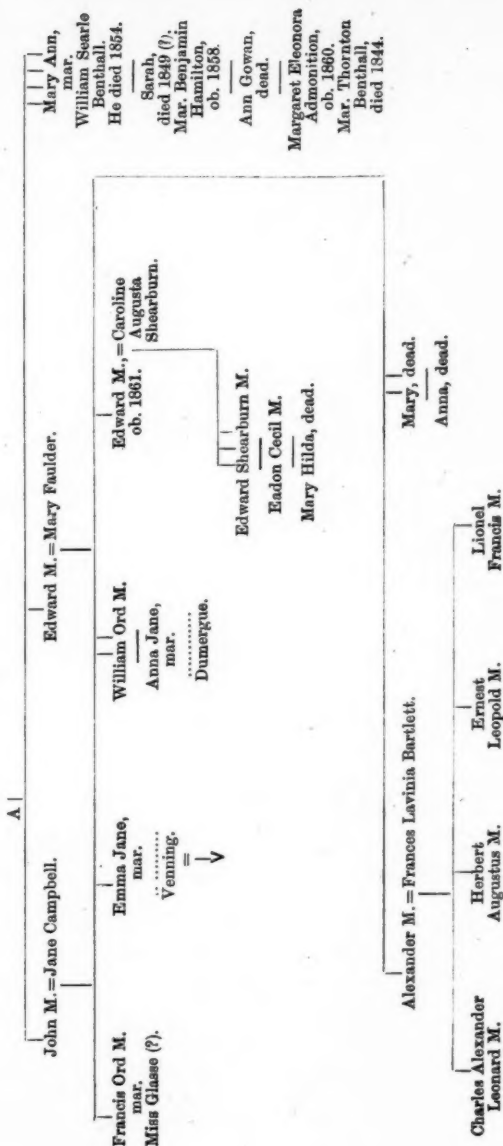


TABLE II.—continued.



- 104.—Robert Marshall of Colsterworth, co. Lincoln. Adm'on to his brother John Marshall, 6 May, 1659.
- 105.—William Marshall of the Lordship of Egton, co. York. Adm'on to Margaret Marshall his relict, 26 May, 1659.
See Register extracts relating to this family Genealogist, ii. 18. Some of the Egton Marshalls were Catholics. "John Marshall laborer and Agnes his wife." "Henrie Lawson and Dorithie Marshall suspected to be secretly married."—See List of Roman Catholics in co. York in 1604. By Edward Peacock, pp. 97-8. The following marriage licenses are from Paver's Collections. 1607, James Easton of the parish of Leesam and Jane Marshall of Egton, to marry at Egton. 1622, John Marshall of Parish of Lyth and Mary Lovell of Egton, to marry at Lythe or Egton. 1625, Richard White of Egton and Anne Marshall of Whitby, to marry at Egton. 1670, John Biggin, aged 24, of Egton, Gent., and Elizabeth Marshall of Egton, spinster, aged 20, to marry at Egton. 1713, John Hird of Whitby, aged 44, and Jane Marshall of same, widow, aged 43, to marry at Whitby, Lyth, Fylingdales, Egton, or Smeaton.
- 106.—George Marshall of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London. Adm'on to Susan Marshall his relict, 10 April, 1660.
- 107.—Thomas Marshall of Weston, co. Hertford. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 11 May, 1661.
The Act Book for the year 1662 is lost. The calendar gives adm'ons of "Mary Marshall, London, January," and, "William Marshall, London, January."
- 108.—James Marshall of the City of Exeter. Adm'on to Susanna Marshall his relict, 11 February, 1664-5.
See Genealogist. Vol. iv. p. 17.
Adm'on. to "John Marshall, partibus, June" is entered in the calendar; but after a careful search I have been unable to find it in the Act Book.
- 109.—William Marshall of Withiam, co. Sussex, deceased unmarried. Adm'on to his brother Richard Marshall, 23 February, 1665.
See No. 140.
- 110.—John Marshall of Kingham, co. Oxford, Gent. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 19 June, 1667.
- 111.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 21 August, 1668.
See another of same name and place No. 75. This John was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 30 July, 1668, and is described in the burial register as "citizen and woodmonger." See No. 118.
- 112.—Robert Marshall in parts beyond sea deceased. Adm'on to John Marshall his brother, 5 December, 1668.
- 113.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars. Adm'on to George Farrington principal creditor, 5 March, 1669-70.
- 114.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Elizabeth Thorndicke *alias* Marshall his mother, 2 April, 1670.
- 115.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Mary Matfellan *alias* Whitechappell. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 16 April, 1670.
- 116.—Thomas Marshall in parts beyond sea, deceased unmarried. Adm'on to his brother John Marshall, 11 May, 1670.
- 117.—Michael Marshall in the East Indies, deceased unmarried. Adm'on to Edward Pratt principal creditor, 21 June, 1670.
- 118.—James Marshall of the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate. Adm'on to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 24 October, 1670.
See Nos. 75, 111. Buried at St. Giles Cripplegate, "1670, Oct. 9. James Marshall, haberdasher, in the church."
- 119.—John Marshall of the parish of St. Mary Aldermary, but in co. Somerset deceased. Adm'on to John Marshall principal creditor, 24 October, 1670.
- 120.—Mary Justice *alias* Marshall of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, widow. Adm'on to Charles Dixon principal creditor, 28 April, 1671.
- 121.—Elizabeth Marshall *alias* Russell of parish of St. Andrew in the city of Dublin in the kingdom of Ireland. Adm'on to her husband Thomas Marshall, 23 May, 1671.

- 122.—William Marshall of the parish of Stepney, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Dorothy Marshall his relict, 27 May, 1671.
- 123.—William Marshall of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene Bermondsey, co. Surrey, who died on the ship "Charles" in the king's service. Adm'on to Alice Marshall his relict, 24 June, 1672.
- 124.—Aaron Marshall in the ship "Le Kent" deceased. Adm'on to Margaret Marshall his relict, 2 December, 1672.
- 125.—Daniel Marshall of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn. Adm'on to Margaret Marshall his relict, 4 January, 1673.
- 126.—Robert Marshall of the "Cleveland Yacht" in the King's service. Adm'on to Mary Marshall his relict, 12 June, 1673.
- 127.—Henry Marshall of the parish of St. Martin, co. Middlesex. Adm'on to Margaret Marshall his relict, 7 February, 1674.

Henry Marshall married Margaret, daughter of Henry Parker. He was the son of Edward Marshall, the mason who was concerned in the erection of Temple Bar, and the statue of Charles the 1st at Charing Cross. His family appear to have been inhabitants of the Parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, where their monument still remains. From wills, registers, and the following printed books I have compiled a brief pedigree of them. *Strype's Stow* B. 3., pp. 261-2; *New View of London*, p. 237; *Lyson's Environs of London*, Vol. iv. p. 212; *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. ii. p. 69; *Memorials of Temple Bar*, by T. C. Noble, pp. 31, 79, 81, 136; *J. F. Denham's Views of St. Dunstan-in-the-West*, p. 27, and plate. From the arms on the monument at St. Dunstan's, it appears probable that this family was of the Yorkshire house of the name. The following entries in addition to those mentioned in the annexed pedigree will be found in the St. Dunstan's Register.

Edward sonne of Henry Marshall was baptized out of the fryers, 13 January, 1636.

John sonne of John Marshall, Scrivener, was baptized, 31 October, 1661.

Henry Marshall and Johane Meade were married, 2 October, 1615.

Susannah Marshall, St. Katherine Chapel, South Aisle, Buried, 14 December, 1730.

The will of Katherine, wife of Joshua Marshall, dated 23 June, 1716, affords the following particulars, which are too numerous for insertion in the annexed tabular pedigree. She is described as late of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, but now of Hampton, in the co. of Middx. widow. Desires to be laid by late dear husband, and that the monument stone I set up in memory of him which has no letters on it, there be engraved thereon only my own age, the time my said dear husband died, and how long I survived him. To poor of parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East where I was born £5. Same to poor of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. My son-in-law Richard Somers and my daughter Anne his wife and their children Richard, George, Catherine, Elizabeth, Frances, Anna Maria, Martha, and Hariotta Somers. Mrs. Katherine, and Mrs. Elizabeth Frances Somers. Good friend Mr. John Cole of the Custom house. Mrs. Firby. My kinswoman Margaret Child her eldest son George Child. Mrs. Anne Fletcher, widow. Mrs. Rebecca Fortune my dear Father and Mother's Aunt. Mrs. Martha Kittle wife of Timothy Kittle. Mrs. Elizabeth Jessup wife of Francis Jessup. To Joshua Marshall eldest son of my dear son Edward Marshall Messuage in Cannon Street, London.—Proved in P.C.C. (Fox 180)

John Cole above mentioned, was probably a connection of the family. His will as John Cole of London, gent., is dated 25 May, 1718, and is registered in P.C.C. (Price 284). "In case I die unmarried I devise all my estate real and personal unto Edward Marshall of Hampton Towne, Middlesex, Esqre, and Richard Somers of the same town Esqre, in trust for my very good friend Mrs. Catherine Ferby the elder, her heirs, etc." Adm'on. to Catherine Ferby, widow, the universal legatee in the will of John Cole late of St. George's-in-the-East, co. Middx., 7 Nov., 1733, Edward Marshall one of the executors being dead, and Richard Somers the other executor having renounced. Adm'on. de bonis non, 20 Oct., 1737, to John Dynes and Edward Chebsey the executors of the will of Catherine Ferby otherwise Feerby, widow, deceased.

Anne,
died
25 Aug.,
1673.

= EDWARD MARSHALL, of St. Dunstan's in = Margaret, widow of Parker, of = Parker, the West, stone-cutter, Master Mason of Barnet, Herts. Married at St. Martin's England. Will dated 27 Nov., and codicil in-the-Fields, 3 June, 1674. Mentioned 4 Dec., 1675, proved in P.C.C. 11 Dec. follow- ing in will of Joshua Marshall, 1678, then ing (128 Dyces). Died 10 and buried 15 Dec., 1675, aged 77, at St. Dunstan's, in the church. M. I. *

"My son in law Henry Parker of the Inner Temple Esqr, overseer of will of Edward Marshall, 1675. "Son in law" is probably intended for "step son."

1. Joshua Marshall, eldest = Katherine, only daur. son, and the only one who of John George citizen survived his father. Master of London. Born in Mason to King Charles II. parish of St. Dunstan's. Twice Master of the Mason's in-the-East. Proved her husband's will Company. Died 6 and 1678. Died 13 and buried 12 April, 1678, at 1678. Died 13 and St. Dunstan's, aged 49. buried at St. Dunstan's 21 Sept., 1716, aged 66. M.I. Will as of Hamp- M.I. Will as of Hamp- ton, co. Middx., dated 23 June, 1716, proved in P.C.C. 24 Sept. following (Fox 180).

6. Henry Marshall, = Margaret, daur. (born 1635). Ser- vant to Queen Kath- erine. Died 21 and hour at St. Martin's in-the-Fields 28 Jan., 1673-4, aged 88. M.I. Adm'on. to his wife, 7 Feb., 1673-4.

4. Edward Marshall. Bapt. at St. Dunstan's in-the-West, 3 Feb., 1651.

3. Nicholas Marshall. Bapt. at St. Dunstan's in-the-West, 18 July, 1630.

2. Samuel Marshall. Bapt. at St. Dunstan's in-the-West, 29 June, 1629.

Five sons.

Margaret, = Richard Bland, aged about 15 of the Inner Temple widow- tioned in will of Edwd. M. 1675, and in will of Joshua M. 1678.

6. Isaac Marshall. Bapt. at St. Dunstan's in-the-West, 27 July, 1641.

7. Isaac Marshall. Bapt. at St. Dunstan's in-the-West, 21 Nov., 1646.

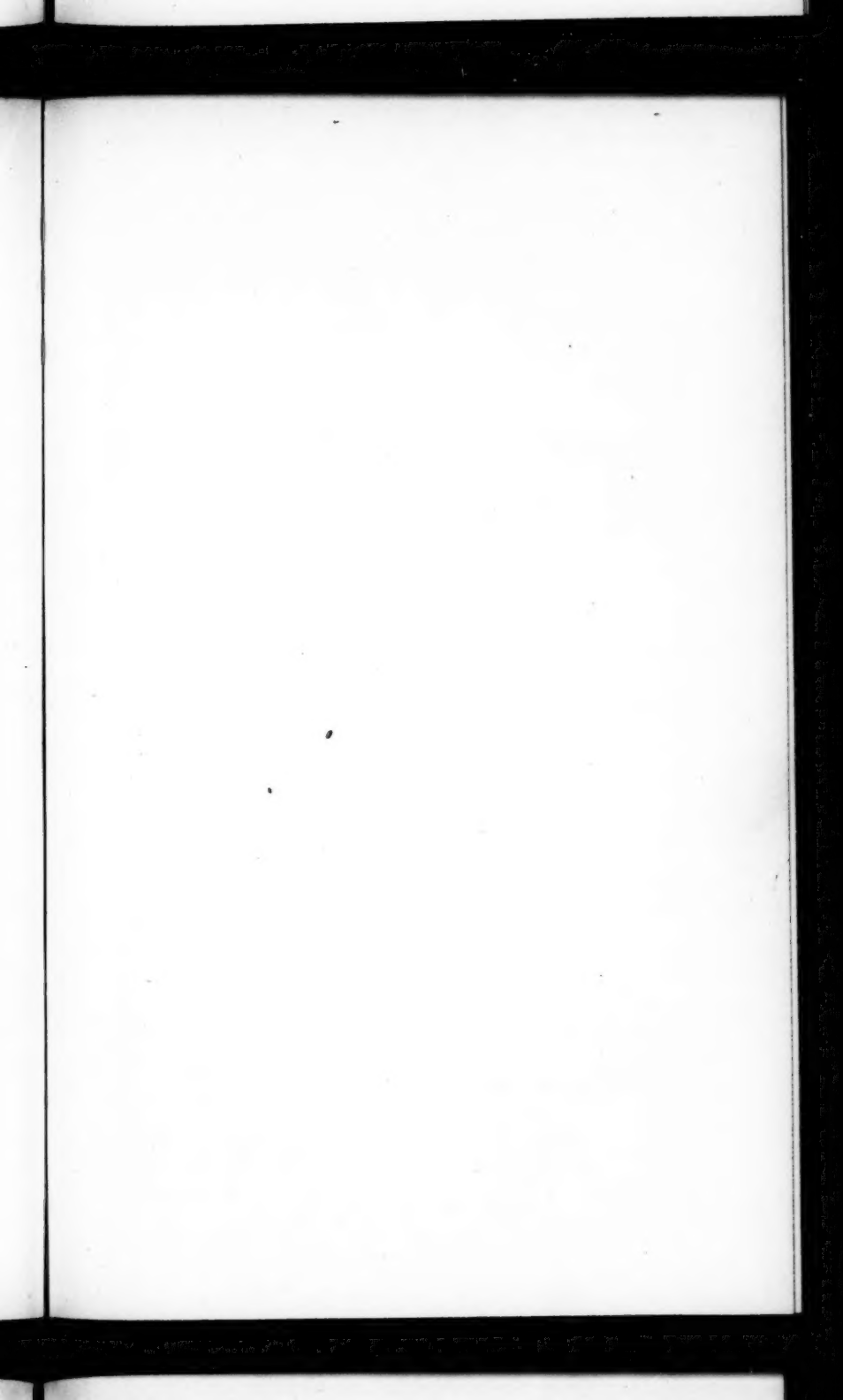
8. John Marshall. Mentioned in codicil to his father's will, 1676.

Elizabeth, Bapt at St. Dunstan's, 11 April, 1647.

Four daughters.

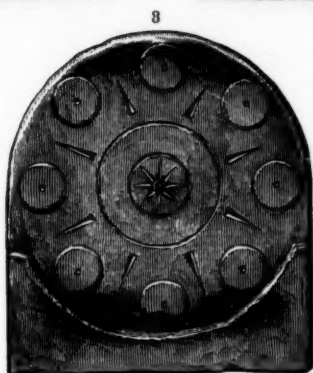
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(To be continued.)

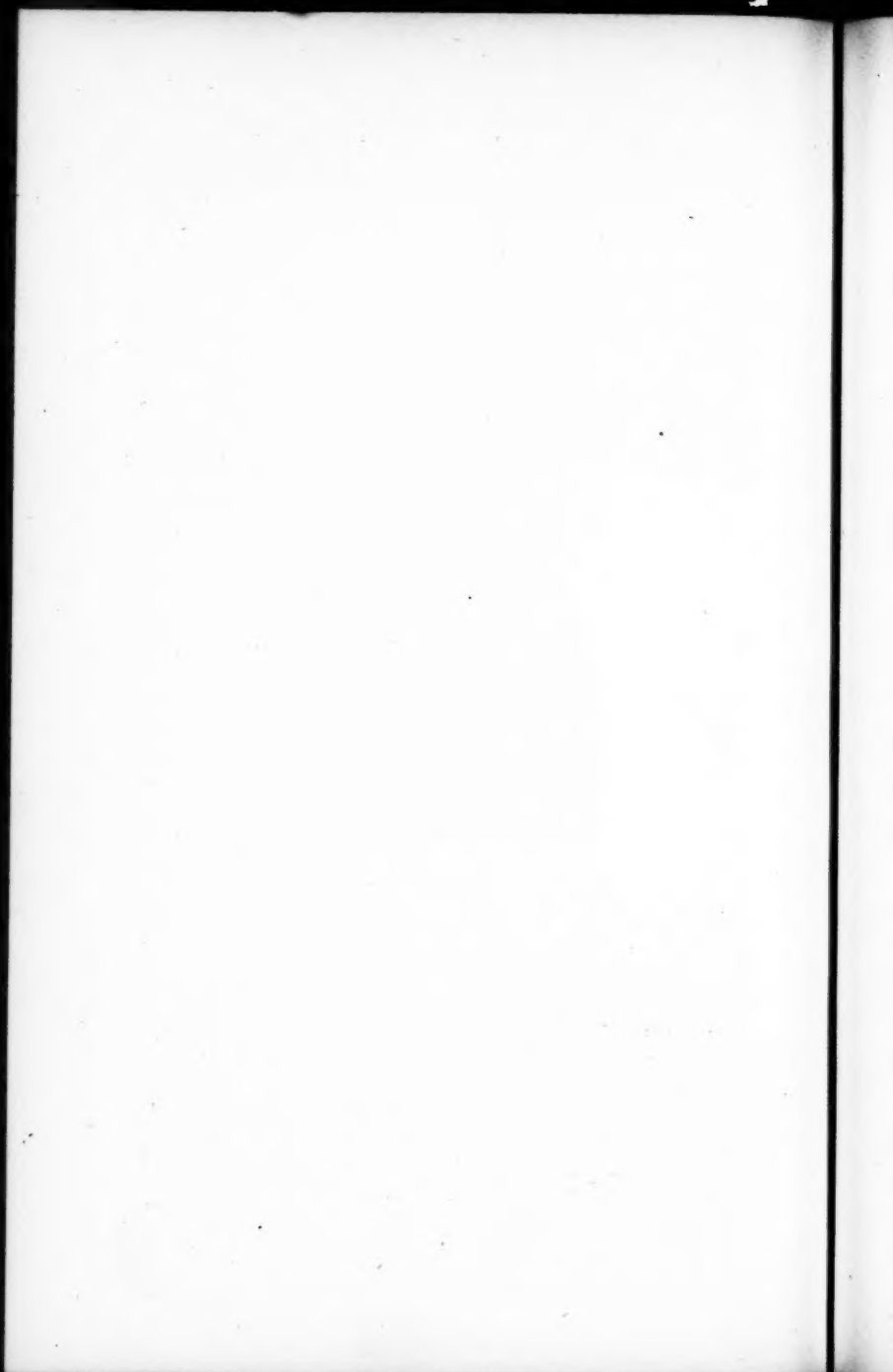




TINDER BOXES, AND CRUISES, COLLIES, OR OLD OIL LAMPS, FROM SCOTLAND.



OAT-CAKE TOASTING-STONES, FROM SCOTLAND.



Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

THE PAST IN THE PRESENT.*

It has been well, wisely, and most truly, said, that "He who wishes to comprehend the *present*, and divine the *future*, must take his lessons from the *past*; for it is there that he finds the roots of the present, and the germs of the future." "The present may, indeed," as Mr. Jewitt has well remarked in his *English Antiquities*, "be looked upon as a mirror, in which the history and events of past times are vividly reflected, and from which they, with those of our own days, may be thrown forward into the dim future, so as to shape the course of ages to come;"—the present is indeed but as a beautiful flower, whose roots are of bye-gone days, and whose seeds shall again germinate in those to come. Imbued with these feelings, and possessed of a power to express them in a masterly and forcible manner, while tracing out these connections and sequences to their fullest extent, Dr. Mitchell has, in the admirable work he has lately produced, done more real service to the study of antiquity than has been accomplished by most other writers, and has earned the thanks of all earnest students of that ennobling and instructive science. His deductions in all cases are clear, precise, well considered, and reliable; and his reasonings, fortified by deep reading and enlightened thought, and by patient and painstaking research, are such as can only proceed from a well-stored mind, capable of analysing statements, dissecting theories, systematising facts, and of forming enlightened and unchallengeable conclusions.

The work is divided into three general heads,—“The Past in the Present;” “What is Civilisation?” and an “Appendix;” and these are sub-divided and rendered not only attractive by their general interest and their mode of treatment, but by the pleasant, highly finished, and unassuming style in which they are written. “Many people—almost all reading people,” says the learned Doctor—“have some knowledge of the startling and precise conclusions which have been enunciated regarding the degraded condition of the so-called primeval-man, and the immensity of his age on the earth; on the other hand, few have a correct comprehension of the reasoning on which these conclusions rest, or the nature and value of the data from which the reasoning proceeds. I think, therefore, that it will be a useful work to beget a well-founded scepticism in regard to matters, the half-sight, or one-sided examination of which may lead to an unscientific use of them.” His lectures on such simple domestic appliances as the spindle and the whorl; the craggans, querns, norse mills, and knockin-stanes; the primitive homes—bee-hive houses—of present and past races; the cairns (those engraved on pages 90 and 91, are exact reproductions of hundreds raised in the lead-producing districts of Derbyshire, over abandoned or disused shafts of the present and past days), agricultural implements, and domestic appliances; the classification of antiquities into those of the stone, bronze, and iron ages; and the remnants of superstitious usages, customs, and old-world habits, are, one and all, remarkable for the amount of information conveyed, and the weight of unmistakable evidence they contain to support every theory and deduction at which the author has arrived.

We feel tempted to quote at length from many parts of this interesting volume, but, for two reasons, we desist; first, want of space, and, second, and more weighty still, the fact that to do so would not convey to our readers a tithe of the good impression we wish to convey to their minds of the admirable character of the book, which requires to be read, not by piecemeal, but *as a whole*. We cannot, however, resist the temptation of pointing out one instance out of innumerable others in which a word or two from Dr. Mitchell's notes bring to mind, and serve to illustrate matters in other districts than those upon which he treats. Thus, he says (page 99), “I have it from a trustworthy source, that at Ness, in the Island [Orkney], where this man lived, up to what may be called a recent period, few persons were buried in wooden coffins. There was one large box, called *The Chest of the Dead*, and nearly every one whom death visited in the district was carried to the burial-ground in this chest, and there transferred to a grave roughly lined with stones. Nothing, so far as I know, is anywhere recorded to tell of this old custom.” This custom is identical with what obtained in some districts in England, a notice of which, with engravings of examples, occurs in an early volume of this journal [see *Reliquary*, vol. v. for 1865, pp. 15 to 20], and Dr. Mitchell's note is a valuable addition to the information there given.

From the same chapter we are enabled, through the courtesy of the publisher, Mr. David Douglas, to give illustrations of the old-world Tinder Boxes and Crusies, or Lamps, which through the rapid stride of modern discoveries and inventions, have fallen into desuetude. “Fifty years ago,” says Dr. Mitchell, lucifer-matches were unknown, and

sulphur spunks and tinder-boxes were in almost every house. Now there is scarcely a corner in the world where lucifer matches may not be purchased; while tinder-boxes have so completely disappeared that it is difficult to obtain a specimen, and we are already in ignorance of the shape they generally took. In about half that time the discovery of paraffin has swept the crucible or oil-lamp out of existence. Thirty or forty years ago there were probably millions of them in Scotland, and now they have a place in collections of antiquities, and can only be bought at considerable price." The engravings on Plate XXVI. show these articles admirably, and for fuller notes on "Strike-a-Light's," we refer our readers to our seventh volume, where the matter is treated upon at some length. Again, to show the extreme interest and value of Dr. Mitchell's researches and labours, we re-produce, with much thankfulness, his admirable engravings of Toasting Stones—domestic appliances which have fallen into disuse, but of which, happily, examples are still preserved. These stones (Plate XXVII.), were intended for the purpose of toasting oat-cakes before an open fire—*i.e.*—a fire on the hearth, not in a grate. Figs. 1 and 2, show the back and front of an example from Clova, in Forfarshire, in the Dundee Museum. The front of the stone (which is about 15 inches high, 9½ in width, and nearly 3 in thickness), is cut away so as to leave a semicircular ledge or projection, about an inch wide, on the lower part, on which the edge of the cake, reared upright against the stone, could rest; it bears on the top a heart, and at the bottom the date 1674; the back (that is the side away from the fire), is highly ornamented, and bears a shield, with initials and devices of two hearts. Fig. 3 has on its front, or baking, side, a central star, surrounded by a circle of larger rays and small circles, and at the back a deep notch, to enable it to be lifted. Figs. 4 and 5 are the back and front of a third excellent example; the front has a central device of four hearts conjoined, surrounded by a kind of Katherine-wheel ornament; and the back bears a monogram, and the date 1701. The raised and depressed ornamentation of the front of two of these examples is explained by Dr. Mitchell as being obviously intended "to provide for the escape of the vapour from the back of the cake, generated in the process of firing, and thus to prevent 'sweating.'" On Plate XXVIII., we give an admirable engraving of an annular brooch, as a further example of Dr. Mitchell's beautiful illustrations.

We trust we have said enough to ensure for Dr. Mitchell's volume a hearty reception by all genuine and enquiring antiquaries, and we cordially commend it to their attention. If they take his book as their *present* guide, they will surely understand the *past*, and have laid in rich stores of knowledge for their *future* guidance.

* *The Past in the Present: What is Civilisation?* By Arthur Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 354, 1880. Illustrated.

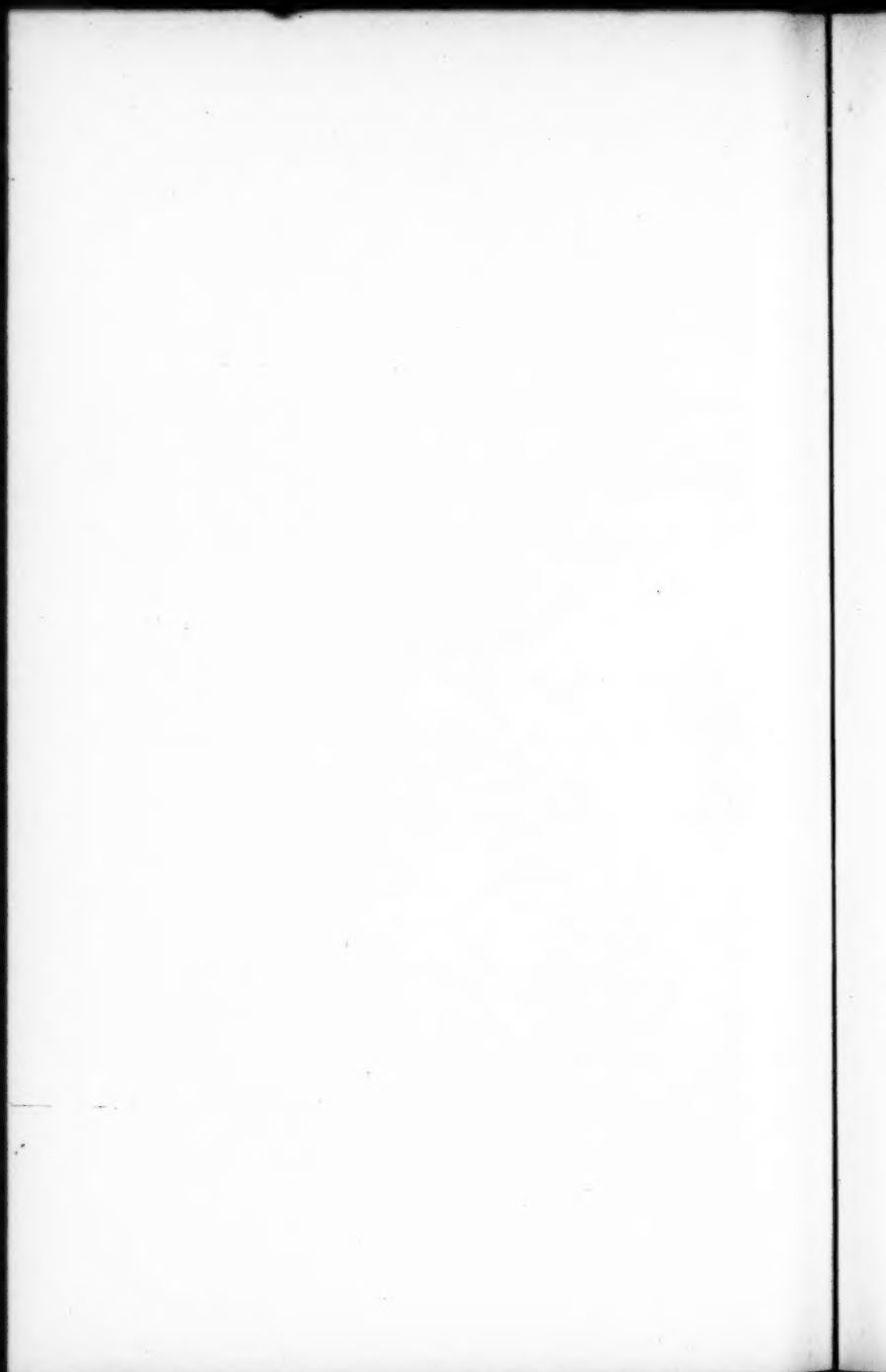
GRAMMAR OF JAPANESE ORNAMENT.*

THIS sumptuous work, to whose artistic merits we have before called attention, has now been completed, and forms one of the most admirable books of its class that has ever been issued from the press. The plates, forty-eight in number, are of exquisite beauty in execution, and the subjects have been selected with the most scrupulous care. Twelve of the plates are devoted to Birds—Cranes, Jays, Kingfishers, Falcons, Hawks, Swallows, wild Geese and Ducks, Bantams and Game Fowls, Pheasants, Quails, etc.; ten to Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, etc.; twenty-two to Flowers, Plants, Trees, etc., etc.; and fourteen to Ornament as exemplified in Heraldic Badges, Brocades, Lacquer, Embroidery, Ceramics, Wall papers, etc. These give a far finer, more extended, more complete, and infinitely more useful and valuable series of examples of Japanese decorative art than has, so far as our knowledge goes, in any other work been attempted. To designers and art manufacturers, the collection of plates—all of them authentic and scrupulously accurate copies from the originals—are of priceless value, while to the historian and general student, the letterpress is all that it could be wished to be. This, the letterpress, opens with a well-written and careful introductory chapter on Japan and the Japanese people, their history, manners, religion, domestic and other customs and sentiments, art and characteristics. Then follow chapters successively, devoted to Japanese architecture, sculpture, and carving; painting, lacquer work, ceramics, textile fabrics, metal work, enamels, and general decorative art. They are followed by a well thought-out analysis of design, which cannot but be of great value to all who adopt Japanese characteristics as their style of ornamentation, in any branch of manufacture. Mr. Cutler has acquitted himself of his arduous task in a way that is eminently satisfactory, and with the enlightened and liberal aid of the publisher, Mr. Batsford, has produced a work of sterling merit and of faultless beauty.

* *A Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design.* By Thomas W. Cutler, F.R.I., B.A. London: B. T. Batsford, 62, High Holborn. 1 vol., folio, 1880. Illustrated with 65 plates, and several woodcuts.



SCOTTISH ANNULAR FIBULA OF BRASS, FRONT AND BACK.



GLOSSARY OF STAFFORDSHIRE DIALECT.*

WE always hail with pleasure the issue of any work devoted to collection, preservation, and elucidation of provincialisms and obsolete modes of expression, and on the present occasion we have to thank Mr. Poole for devoting his time and energies to those which he considers pertain to the County of Stafford. He has done service by the issue of his pamphlet in having put on record many words that are worth preserving, and here and there a mode of expression that is eminently noteworthy. The collection of words, however, is, as a whole, very small, and, naturally, incomplete; it will, however, form a good ground work and introduction, as well as an incentive, to something more worthy of the county whose folk-language it is intended to illustrate. We are glad Mr. Poole has entered on this task, and we trust his pamphlet may be only the precursor, the harbinger, of a larger and more worthy work yet to come from him. In the preparation of this larger work, we must counsel him to use extreme circumspection, and not to admit words which are in general daily, nay hourly, use throughout the land, but to confine himself to those that are strictly peculiar to the district; and he must weed out such common "dictionary words" as "pine," "woman," "age," "beast," "brass," "wench," and a score or two others that have no possible claim to be admitted into his list. And again, we would counsel him to increased carefulness in spelling, phonetically, the provincial dialect-words which he uses, as on this depends much of the value of his labours. We are glad to see the pamphlet is called "an attempt" towards a Glossary. When words that have no business there are eliminated, wrong spellings corrected, meanings amended, and some few hundreds more words added it will be of great use; and we advise all who can, to help Mr. Poole in his laudable undertaking, by sending him such purely local words as may come under their notice.

* By Charles Henry Poole. Stratford-on-Avon: St. Gregory's Press, Warwick Road, 1880.

LIFE AND WORKS OF THE LATE JACOB THOMPSON.

THE "*Life and Works of Jacob Thompson*," the eminent painter, recently deceased, is announced as being in preparation for immediate publication (by subscription), by his friend, Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. The volume will be of large quarto size, printed in the highest style of the art, by Messrs. Virtue and Co., at the *Art Journal* office, and will be profusely illustrated with steel plates and wood engravings of many of the deceased artist's more famous pictures. By the express wish of the deceased, his papers, and all matters necessary for the work, have been placed in Mr. Jewitt's hands, by whom it will be prepared as a true labour of love, in remembrance of a valued friend, and highly gifted painter. Subscribers' names are, we are enabled to announce, to be sent either to Mr. Jewitt (Editor of the *Reliquary*), The Hollies, Duffield, Derby; or to Messrs. Virtue and Co., 294, City Road, London; and as the number of copies will be limited, names should be sent in as early as possible. The work is announced to be published to subscribers at a Guinea, and to non-subscribers at 30s.; and copies will be delivered in the order in which the names are received.

IN GIPSY TENTS.

WE honestly confess, despite all that has been said in praise of it, we do not like this book. We have tried not to be prejudiced against it through circumstances to which we need not allude, although, doubtless, as fresh in other people's mind as in our own, and we have gone through it in a perfectly free and impartial spirit and tried to like it, but in vain. We cannot admire the flippancy,—vulgarity if you will,—of much of the dialogue, and we certainly take strong exception to the use of expletives which the author makes his characters indulge in. No good can, or ever does, arise from this coarse style of writing; the effect of which, on all decent minds, is to produce a mixed feeling of disappointment and disgust. The volume contains much that is interesting, much that is new, and much that one is particularly glad to learn; and there are many touches of character that are well told, and many historical "bits" that are worth knowing, but it is marred by a flippancy that jars on any decently poised mind, and produces a pain and a nausea that are anything but agreeable. Should it reach a second edition, we earnestly recommend its author to eliminate from its pages all that is objectionable in the way we have indicated; to revise the incidents, descriptions, and dialogues; and to spare his readers the pain of reading words now and then that, though they may be characteristic of certain phases of society, are certainly not necessary to be obtruded into printed dialogue.

We have pleasure in announcing that the "*Bibliography of Thomas Carlyle*" is in course of preparation, by Mr. R. H. Shepherd, and will be published immediately, in uniform style with his other *Bibliographies*, by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE PICARD OR PYCHARD FAMILY.

ONE of the most exhaustive and most carefully compiled genealogical works that even this age of careful and well-directed research has produced, is the one before us, devoted to the family of Picard, or Pychard, whose origin is lost in the early mists of antiquity, and whose branches, family alliances, and ramifications, are of great and wide-spread extent. The work of unravelling the intricate skein of facts, and untying of knotty points of history, and converting them into a line of, so far as may be, unbroken narrative, has been undertaken by one well qualified for the task, and the amount of labour bestowed over the researches have been amply rewarded by the satisfactory results that have been obtained. The Picards, we learn, were of Stradewy (now Tretower) Castle, and Scethrog, in Brecknockshire; Ocle Picard, Almaly, Staunton-on-Wye, Over Letton, Merston, Bredwardine, Hopton Hagurnel in Great Cowarne, Bishop's Stanford, Cradley, Pengethley, and other places in Hertfordshire; and Sapey Picard, and Suckley, in Worcestershire; and to the whole of these, with many collateral matters, attention has been paid, in the collecting of the facts and arranging of data in this volume. First we have an elaborate tabulated pedigree of the Newmarch family and their alliances; next an historical account of the Picards or Pichards, of Stradwy Castle; followed, successively, by those of other places and Counties, and by names whose connections and localities are not yet identified. Next we have voluminous notes on the family of Sapey, of Upper Sapey, and a large number of other places, followed by Picard, of Sudley and Cradley, and the five houses; first, Picard of Paunton, etc.; second, Picard of Powyke, and other places; third, Picard of Cradley; fourth, Picard of Bishop's Frome; and, fifth, Picard of Avenbury. The amount of toil, of hard literary labour, of patient research, and of careful collection and arrangement of scraps of information, from any source, apparent in this volume, is something marvellous, and such as no one but those accustomed to genealogical investigations could conceive or realize. Wills and Inquisitions, Registers and Inventories, Hundred and other Rolls, Writs, Fines, and Issues—these are but a few of the classes of documents that have been put in requisition, while monumental and other data have also been exhausted. In addition to all its other important features, the volume is rendered especially attractive and valuable by a large number of admirably executed photographic views; coloured plates of armorial bearings; and tabulated pedigrees. It is altogether one of the most satisfactory volumes that has come under our notice, and reflects the utmost possible credit on its gifted and pains-taking compiler, Miss Mary Cooke, to whom thanks are eminently due for its production. We believe we are right in saying that but only few copies of this important volume remain unsubscribed for, and it therefore behoves all who wish to add it to their stores of literary treasures, to make early application. Its price, we believe, is Two-and-a-half Guineas, and application for copies should be addressed to Miss Cooke, The Green, in Shellesey Kings, Co. Worcester; or Messrs. Eaton and Sons, Booksellers, Worcester.

GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF BOOK PLATES.*

THE Hon. J. Leicester Warren, in the excellent volume he has recently prepared, has shown himself an ardent and intelligent collector of, and a reliable and trustworthy authority upon, the subject of Book Plates; and we hail his book with thankfulness, as being not only one that was much needed, but that will supply a want that none other can fill. No collector should be without it, and assuredly no genealogist, historian, or general reader, can consider his library complete unless this volume—an essential to all—be among his treasures. We are compelled, for want of space, to be thus brief in our notice, but that notice we desire to be emphatic in its praise.

* *A Guide to the Study of Book Plates* (Ex-Libris), by the Honble. J. Leicester Warren, M.A. London: John Pearson, 46, Pall Mall. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 238, 1880. Illustrated.

ANCIENT WOOD AND IRON WORK IN CAMBRIDGE (Spalding, Cambridge).—The first part of Mr. W. B. Redfarn's new and magnificent work under this title, which some time back we announced as in course of preparation, has just been issued, and promises to be one of the best works of its class ever attempted. The plates in this first part are—a 16th century Panel, in Queen's College Lodge; the Chair of Erasmus, in the President's Lodge of Queen's College; and a Chimney Piece, in a house in St. Andrew's street. The work is of large quarto size, and the plates drawn in that masterly and admirable, and at the same time strictly accurate manner in all their details, that characterises all that comes from their gifted artist, Mr. Redfarn, from whose pencil an admirable plate graces our present number. All Cambridge men, and all who take an interest in old carvings and works in metal, ought to possess themselves of this valuable work.

THE FIRST OF MAY.—We perceive that a grand Art-work—a Fairy Masque—under this seductive title, is intended to be issued on May Day, by Messrs. H. Sotheman & Co., of 36, Piccadilly, and bids fair to be the book not only of this, but many another, season. The *Masque* will be presented in a series of no less than fifty-seven original designs by Walter Crane, and the whole impression will be strictly limited to five hundred copies, all on India paper, in two classes, viz., two hundred “first proofs,” 23½ by 17 ins., at 10 gs.; and three hundred, 18 by 15 ins., at 6 gs. The work will be unique in character; unsurpassed and unsurpassable in beauty; and one of the most exquisite and choice that an artist-mind could conceive, or enlightened and liberal-minded publishers carry out. It will be a treasure—“a thing of beauty” that will be “a joy for ever” to those who are fortunate enough to secure copies. These should be at once applied for.

Messrs. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE fully carry out the prestige that ought to belong to “Her Majesty’s Printers” by giving a “regal splendour” to their cards and calendars, which this year are of a superb character. Designed by the best artists, and produced under the skilful management of their Art director, Mr. W. G. Wallis, the cards may be at once pronounced as among the best of the present or any other season.

THE BATTLES OF NEWBURY.—We are much pleased to see that Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., has in the press an important work on—“*The Battles of Newbury: An Authentic Account of the Events of the Great Civil War, during the years 1643-44.*” which will be illustrated with plans of the battles, views of noted places, portraits of leaders of the army, and fac-similes of documents. The price to subscribers, we perceive, is fixed at 10s. 6d., and names are to be sent in to Walter Money, Esq., Harborough House, Newbury; or to Mr. W. J. Blackett, Publisher, of that town. We commend it to our readers, and would hint to them that it would be well to send their names early, so as to ensure copies of what will assuredly be a most important and desirable historical work.

GREGORIAN CHORAL ASSOCIATION.—We strongly recommend to our friends an admirable pamphlet on the Service of the above Association, of this Diocese, written by Mr. Gregg of the *Staffordshire Times*, and published by Mr. Peake of Newcastle. It is highly interesting, and contains much matter of value. It is well worthy of careful perusal and preservation.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

I AM favoured by my friend, Mr. W. B. Redfarn, of Cambridge, with the following notes, furnished to him, of some discoveries recently made in Cambridgeshire:—

On Friday, the 25th of last February, a man ploughing for barley in the “twenty-four acre” field in Middle Fen, Willingham, rented from Jesus College, Cambridge, by Mr. William Ingle, found his plough suddenly sink into the ground, so that he suspected a quicksand. The share then struck against what proved to be the neck of a terra cotta vase, and broke it off; and the ploughman, in order the quicker to get at the coins which he saw below, promptly smashed the vase with his plough winch. About three hundred of the coins have been identified; they belong to the latter part of the third century, A.D., and mostly to the reigns of Victorinus, Carausius, and Allectus. Unfortunately, they are all in poor condition. About the same time, beside the road from Cambridge to Huntingdon, in the parish of Girtton, were found four dark terra cotta vases; three of them small, one of a larger size, and ribbed in the Anglo-Saxon style. With them were found some bronze ornaments (probably of the same date), which seem to be off horse trappings.

THE TOMB OF JOHN FOLJAMBE IN TIDESWELL CHURCH.

By some unaccountable postal or other neglect, some corrections marked on proof of his note under the above heading, on page 192, in the last number, by the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, did not reach the printer until the last sheet had gone to press. The following errata therefore become necessary:—Line 7, for *Millesimo*, read *Millesimo*; line 10, for *Fabricacionem*, read *Fabricationem*; line 24, for *priman*, read *primam*; line 26, for *verbum*, read *versum*, and for *reliquu*, read *reliquu* [i.e., *reliquum*]; line 27, for *tugue*, read *tuque*, and for 1888, read 1883; line 35, for *feit*, read *feist*, and for *fabricatione*, read *fabricatione* [i.e., *fabricationem*]; line 37, for *tug*, read *tuque*.

STATUE OF ATHENA.

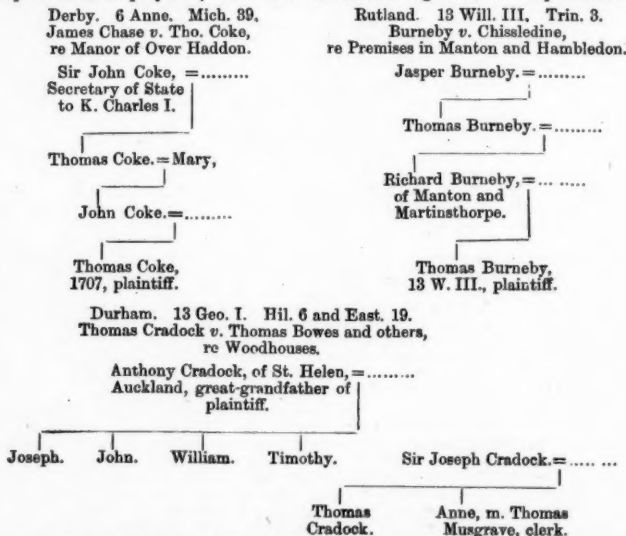
At the last meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, held on the 14th March, Mr. Lewis exhibited a drawing, which Mr. W. B. Redfarn had kindly made (from photographs) full size of the original (3ft. 5in. high), of the statue of Athena, which was discovered on the 30th of last December in the ruins of an old Roman house at Athens, on the northern side of the *βαρβάκειον* Lyceum, and thus close to the northern boundary of the ancient city. The figure is of Pentelic marble, and is armed with helmet, shield, and aegis; it was found lying on its face at the depth of about 2ft. 6in., and had been covered by a vaulting of tiles, which had been doubtless so arranged when it was first buried. Traces of colour are still visible on the helmet's plume, on the eyes of the serpent which serves the goddess as a girdle, on the wings of the Gorgon-head on her shield, and elsewhere. From its exact coincidence in nearly every detail, with the account given by Pausanias, it may be fairly inferred that we have in this statue a reduction of the great chryselephantine statue of the Virgin Goddess, by Phidias, which was the chief glory of the Parthenon. The offer of 500 drachmæ on the part of the municipality has still failed to bring to light the only missing part of this noble sculpture,—the head of the Victory which, with wings half-folded, seems to alight on the Goddess's right hand.

ALLEN, OF STANTON WOODHOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.

CAN any reader of the "RELIQUARY" give me any information or reference to pedigree respecting the above family, whose arms, *or*, a fosse, *gules*, between three oak leaves, *proper*, were granted by Flower, 16th June, 1586, as shown on page 240 *ante*.
25, Arthur Road, Holloway. W. C. H. ALLEN.

EXCHEQUER DEPOSITIONS BY COMMISSION.

THESE documents, in the Public Record Office, contain most valuable genealogical information. A calendar of them has been published the last few years in the Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. I give one or two specimens:—



We learn from *Surtees Durham* that Anthony was son of John, and that Sir Joseph was son of John Cradock, D.D., who was Anthony's brother. The names of Anthony's children are not given in *Surtees*. W. G. D. F.

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